"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally fair, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,203. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Dull and irregular.

Wheat, 88⅞; corn, 29; cotton, 7⅛.

FOREIGN—Senator Wolcott sailed from England for New York yesterday. A number of American women were presented to Queen Victoria, at her drawing room in Buckingham Palace yesterday. By an explosion of nitro-glycerine, at Stevenston, Scotland, six persons were killed yesterday. President Kruger asks that the High Court of the Transvaal be placed under the Volksraad.—Page 7.

CONGRESS—Three resolutions relating to Cuban affairs were introduced in the Senate yesterday. The President issued a call for an extra session of the Senate March 5. William J. Bryan was in the House yesterday for a short time. The bill to incorporate the International Bank was favorably reported to the House. The House committee reported in favor of removing Gen. Smith, Commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan.—Page 3.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Senator Stewart yesterday introduced a bill for a State truant school. In the Assembly Speaker O'Grady was attacked by members of his own party, who charged him with unfairness toward members. Bankers appeared before an Assembly committee and opposed the bill providing for publication of dormant accounts. Arguments were heard on the New York Law School bill. A bill was introduced to prohibit corporations making contributions to campaign funds. A hearing was had on the bill to regulate the height of buildings.—Page 4.

Page 1.

Nine members of the Woodward family were killed by a train near Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday.

A report is current in Galveston, Texas, that the battleship Texas has grounded on Sabine Shoals. The indications, however, are that the rumor is without foundation.

The palace of the Governor of Crete at Canea was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. All the records of the Turkish Government were burned, and but for the action of the marines of the foreign warships the fire would have spread. It is now said that Turkey is willing that Crete should be annexed to Greece.

Delegates representing sound money organizations from eighteen States met at the Chamber of Commerce and formed the National Non-Partisan Sound Money League. Constitution and by-laws were adopted after debates that proved the intention of the league to fight the free silver idea. A luncheon was served at the Down-Town Association.

Page 2.

A meeting of the Cuban Revolutionary Party was held at Lenox Lyceum in commemoration of the second anniversary of the commencement of the Cuban war.

Pietro Marcini, who proved a troublesome passenger on the Patria, which arrived yesterday from Gibraltar, is held at Ellis Island. He was the steerage bully on the trip.

President McMillan of the Park Commissioners was absent yesterday, and so the board took no action on important matters. The plans to straighten out the Fourteenth Street curve were informally discussed.

Page 3.

Controller Fitch has decided not to sign pay warrants for certain persons appointed to be stenographers in the District Attorney's office without competitive examinations.

Prof. Gunton of the School of Social Economics lectured on the Greater New York Charter. Some of the points he commended.

Thomas C. Platt and Mrs. Platt returned to this city yesterday from their Florida trip. The Senator-elect declined to discuss any political matters.

Cyrus Clark yesterday sent a letter to Col. Waring, entering a strong protest against the proposed dump at West Ninety-sixth Street, in sight of Grant's tomb, and Col. Waring sent a sharp reply.

It was intimated at Lexington, Ky., yesterday that Gov. Bradley would appoint a successor to Senator Blackburn.

The flood at Pittsburg is subsiding, and it is believed that the worst is over at Cincinnati and Louisville.

A meeting of the Directors of the Madison Square Garden will be held March 6, when the question of the disposition of the company's property by sale or otherwise will be considered.

Page 4.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature yesterday to provide for the registration of lobbyists and the regulation of their conduct.

The German-American Bank of Tonawanda has been closed, and Superintendent Kilburn has taken possession. He thinks the bank will be able to pay all depositors in full.

According to the report of Superintendent Kilburn, the savings banks of this State were never in a better condition than now. He thinks the main duty of the Legislature is to refrain from interfering with them.

Page 5.

Fire yesterday in the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, caused a loss of $100,000.

An automatic elevator brake is tested and fails, but its inventor thinks it will prove successful.

Frederick L. Klenk killed himself in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, some time Tuesday night.

The Dog Show at the Madison Square Garden was visited by many hundreds of persons. Several noted dogs were sold.

Mrs. Josephine Richarden's dress caught fire yesterday, and before the flames could be put out she was so badly burned that it is thought she will die.

At a meeting of the Allied Political Clubs, organized to secure honest primary elections, a committee reported twenty-eight suggestions to be inculcated in a new primary election law.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Blackstone were married yesterday for the second time. They were first united twenty years ago. Charles A. Baudouine and wife were remarried last Tuesday because of a doubt about an Oklahoma divorce that had intervened.

Page 7.

At Kansas City yesterday W. A. Gamo secured a divorce from his wife, Grace.

More valuable books were stolen from Bangs & Co. at their auction sale yesterday. Several of them are very rare.

Charles W. Roth, chief clerk at Station D of the New York Post Office, has disappeared. It is said that he took $500 from the safe in the station before he went away.

Frank McKeon was found unconscious in his office yesterday, with four stab wounds in his head. When revived he said he had been attacked by thugs while walking along First Avenue Tuesday night.

The students of Vassar College protested forcibly last Monday against the action of the Faculty in refusing them a holiday on Washington's Birthday. They made their sentiments known very clearly by their proceedings.

The American Newspaper Manufacturers dine at the Waldorf. They discuss the relation between morals and the price of paper. Mayor Strong speaks about his tea-drinking, and Dr. Savage says a man of war should bombard Havana, if necessary, to protect Americans.

Two children of Mrs. Allen of Washington Park, Brooklyn, were left alone in the flat last night while their mother went to call on a sick friend. The younger child, aged three, set fire to her clothes and was burned to death. Her sister was fatally burned. The furniture ignited and was destroyed.

Page 11.

The Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission has reported to the New Jersey House, recommending the building of a sewer from Passaic to Newark Bay, to carry the pollution into the sea.

Page 12.

Willard E. Case lectured at Columbia University last night on "Electricity from Carbon, Without Heat."

Charges of insubordination against Chief Conlin came up before the Police Commissioners, and resulted in a wrangle and dead-lock. The Bertillon system was not acted on by the board, but the Chief continues it on his own responsibility.

Patrick Goggins, who caused the death of Mary Bryan by knocking her down in the street, was convicted of manslaughter yesterday, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The Trust Investigating Committee continued its work yesterday, and heard more testimony concerning the tobacco company. F. B. Thurber made a statement, giving his idea about trusts.

The jury in the case of William Jay Koerner, who murdered Rose A. Redgate in September, yesterday brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. District Attorney Olcott made his first plea to a jury since he took office. Koerner retained his composure after the verdict was rendered, and walked out of the court-room with a steady step. Lawyer Levy rebuked a detective who gloated over the verdict. The case will be appealed.

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AGAINST GOLD CONTRACTS.

Bill Passed by the Oklahoma Legislature—Sent to the Governor.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Feb. 24.—A law making all contracts payable in gold non-collectible and void has passed both branches of the Territorial Legislature. It was sent to the Governor to-day.

FIVE OF A FAMILY DEAD.

Father in Critical Condition—Suffocated in Their Dakota Home.

OLDHAM, S. D., Feb. 24.—August Hanson and his wife and five children, living six miles from this place, were found last night unconscious, probably from flax-straw gas and smoke from their stoves.

The wife and four children are dead, and Hanson is in a critical condition.

One boy is recovering.

DIAMOND MATCH AFFAIRS.

Negotiations for Sale of the Controlling Interest Nearly Completed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Negotiations that have been going on in the Diamond Match deal during the past sixty days are drawing to a head, and the promoters expect during the next thirty days to close the sale of the controlling interest to the Bryant & May syndicate and thus distribute the very heavy holdings assumed by the bankers, brokers, and carriers at the time the Moore movement collapsed.

INDIANA WOMEN CANNOT VOTE.

The Supreme Court Decides the Gougar Case.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 24.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision in the case of Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Lafayette, denying her right to vote.

Mrs. Gougar offered to vote in 1894, and when the local board rejected her ballot she brought suit in mandate.

The Court says the only question presented is whether women, under the existing laws of Indiana, have the right to vote, and this is answered in the negative by declaring that the ballot is limited by law to males.

RUTGERS FRESHMEN CAPTURED

Sophomores Take Them to the Country to Paint Them.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 24.—This evening a party of Rutgers sophomores seized John Wirth of Albany and Ralph B. Parsons of Paterson, members of the freshman class. Wirth and Parsons were gagged and bound and placed in a grocery wagon. They were, it is understood, to be taken out into the country and painted green, to demonstrate their freshness.

A couple of freshmen learned what was going on, and hastily gathering together a number of their classmates, attacked the sophomores and released Wirth and Parsons.

The party of freshmen supposed the matter was at an end and separated. Only a few remained with Wirth and Parsons. A short time later the sophomores, with added numbers, recaptured the two young men, but not until the freshmen had put up a gallant fight for them. The men were again loaded into the wagon, and their captors started with them out into the country toward Boundbrook.

MONEY GIVEN BY MISTAKE.

An Error in a Coney Island Bathing Pavilion to be Examined in Court.

NEWARK, Feb. 24.—Detective Harington of Brooklyn with a fellow-detective came here to-day to try and secure from Alexander Milmow $300, which, it is alleged, is illegally held by him. The money was given to Milmow in mistake last Summer by a clerk at Lindeman's bathing pavilion at Coney Island.

Milmow had gone in bathing there and left his gold watch and $25 in cash in an envelope with the clerk. When he had finished his bath and was ready to leave he asked for the envelope, but was given another instead. He told the clerk that he had made a mistake, but the latter denied it, and told Milmow he was too busy to bother with him. Milmow, according to his story, opened the envelope and found it contained $300 and a brass watch. He again told the clerk that he had made a mistake, but the latter insisted that he had not, so Milmow brought the contents of the envelope home with him and deposited the money in the Howard Savings Bank. Linderman now makes a claim for the money, alleging that he was obliged to pay $700 to a man named Fox, who was the rightful owner of the envelope.

Milmow has retained counsel, and the courts will likely decide to whom it belongs.

Express Offices Consolidating.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 24.—The Adams and American Express offices in this city were consolidated to-day. It was also announced that these two companies and the National Express Company had entered into an agreement to effect such consolidation in all cities and towns in this State where each have offices. All will be consolidated prior to March 1. The object is to retrench, the companies claiming that business has been very bad. There are sixty towns in Indiana, outside of Indianapolis, that will be affected, several of which have all three of the offices at present. Four men were thrown out here.

A CRETAN PALACE BURNED

All the Records of the Turkish Government Destroyed by the Flames.

THOUGHT TO BE AN ACCIDENT.

The Marines of the Foreign Warships Fought the Fire Valiantly—Turks Applying the Torch to Houses of Christians.

CANEA, Crete, Feb. 24.—Fire was discovered at an early hour this morning in the Governor's palace, a building constructed of wood, and in a very short time the structure with all its contents was burned to the ground. During the progress of the fire there was considerable excitement in the town, but there is reason to believe that the fire was not of incendiary origin, but was due to accident.

ATHENS, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Canea says that during the fire in the Governor's Palace there to-day the Governor's safe fell from the floor on which it stood into the ruins and burst open. The safe contained seven thousand pounds Turkish. The soldiers who had gathered about the burning building and were engaged in trying to extinguish the flames, upon seeing the contents of the safe exposed, tried to steal the money, but were prevented by the European officers, who directed the sailors under their command to fire a volley of blank cartridges at the would-be robbers.

The incident nearly caused a riot between the Turks and Europeans. Ismail Bey accused the sailors of plundering the palace, and an investigation was at once begun by the Admirals of the foreign warships. The inquiry proved that the charges against the sailors were entirely without foundation.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Canea giving a vivid description of the burning of the Governor's palace there to-day. Vice Admiral Canevaro of the Italian squadron, who is in command of the united naval forces in Cretan waters, resided in the palace, which was guarded by a strong force of Italian sailors. The energetic efforts of the British marines, who form a part of the foreign force occupying the town, which were continued for three hours, alone saved the thickly populated district in which the palace was situated from destruction. Detachments of sailors from the warships in the harbor were landed and rendered valuable aid in fighting the flames.

The fire destroyed the last vestige of the machinery of the Turkish Government. All of the records were consumed, as well as contracts and financial, legal, and municipal documents. While the palace was burning, the Moslem rabble set fire to several houses in the town and suburbs. The Montenegrin police who patrolled the town extinguished these fires when it was possible for them to do so, but three large houses belonging to Christian merchants who were absent were destroyed.

The Moslems are much excited, and more incendiarism is expected. In the event of the setting on fire of several buildings in different sections at the same time, the force of sailors and marines now in the town would be found to be insufficient to cope with the fires. The representatives of the powers, it is stated, will not attempt to fulfill their engagement to preserve the safety of the town. They will protect the Turks and the Turkish property, and will neglect the Christians and their belongings. No strong efforts were made to save the three houses before mentioned, and in view of this apathy it would not be surprising if the Moslems should begin a course of wholesale destruction of the property of absentees.

CRETE IS LOST TO TURKEY.

A Speech by Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the course of a speech delivered in London this evening, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, defended the action taken by Great Britain in regard to Cretan affairs in terms similar to those used in the House of Commons two days ago. Mr. Goschen also repudiated the assertion which has been made that the British Government was acting in the interests of Turkey. The British ships, overawing the Mussulmans in the seaports of Crete, he declared, had saved thousands of Christians from massacre. Besides this, the British vessels were harboring refugees and supplying them with the necessaries of life.

Lord Salisbury and the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Goschen announced, would make clear statements in Parliament to-morrow regarding the future of the island. Meanwhile, he declared, no one who had read the declarations of Mr. Balfour, M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German Foreign Minister, will believe it possible that Crete will ever return to the rule of Turkey.

GREECE WILL PERSIST.

The Turks Preparing to Move upon the City of Athens.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Standard to-morrow will publish an Athens dispatch saying it is stated there upon good authority that the Greek Government rejects the proposals of the powers to establish autonomy in Crete and proposes to persevere in the policy adopted by King George.

The dispatch also says that the official report of the engagement which took place outside of Canea on Friday last states that 500 Turks were killed and 105 captured.

The Standard to-morrow will publish a Constantinople dispatch saying it is reported that at the council held at the Yildiz Palace yesterday it was decided to make preparations for the eventual advance upon Athens of three columns, comprising six divisions of infantry. A note to the Greek Government would precede the advance, demanding the evacuation of Crete within a certain period, and threatening if this demand was not complied with the Ottoman troops would cross the frontier.

The dispatch also says that the Minister of Marine has pledged his word that he would have thirteen warships ready for action within a week. Military preparations are being pushed with unparalleled activity. Reports from various sources state that energetic preparations are being carried on day and night, although many of the instructions issued are impossible of execution, and an ugly feeling of unrest prevails.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.—Leaflets have been distributed in the mosques here calling upon the faithful to exterminate the infidels, and much agitation and excitement is caused by the reports received from Crete.

ALLEGED MESSAGE TO THE SULTAN.

Reported that Emperor William Offers Him Support.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Times to-morrow will print a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Emperor William of Germany has again telegraphed to the Sultan assurances of his friendship and support.

THE POWERS TO PACIFY CRETE.

They Have Agreed to the Proposal of the Czar of Russia.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—The Government of Russia recently sent a circular note to the powers requesting them to join in a demand that the Sultan authorize the powers to act jointly in the pacification of Crete and the organization of a system of autonomy for the island, retaining the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

The assent of the powers to this proposal has been obtained, and Greece has been ordered to evacuate Crete at once.

Turkey Willing to Release Crete.

CANEA, Feb. 24.—The foreign Vice Consuls at Retimo announce that the Turks declare that they will accept the annexation of the Island of Crete to Greece. The announcement has caused a great sensation.

More Greek Troops Landed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24. — Dispatches have been received by the Turkish Government saying that 600 Greek troops, with three guns and a large supply of ammunition, have been landed at Chersonesus, in the Province of Candia, Island of Crete. The Greeks were directed by an insurgent leader.

Queen Olga's Patriotism.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Daily News will publish to-morrow a dispatch from its Vienna correspondent says it is reported that Queen Olga of Greece, having been appointed an honorary Admiral of the Russian fleet, has returned the insignia of the position to St. Petersburg, declaring that she is unable to hold the rank since the fleet has fired upon Greek subjects and Orthodox Christians.

The Powers Threaten Vassos.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Daily Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch saying that following the demand upon Col. Vassos, commanding the Greek troops in Crete, for the evacuation of his position, the foreign Admirals threatened to bombard him if he should attack the Turkish Army or any of the Turkish positions.

TRAINER ATKINSON GOES MAD.

He Imagines Himself a Bicycle and Plays Pranks on the Track.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Trainer Atkinson, one of those who look after the needs of John Lawson, the "Terrible Swede," at the bicycle races, lost his mental balance at 4 A. M. to-day. He imagined he was a bicycle, and, rushing on the track, cavorted around the saucer like mad.

Those of the riders going around had hard work dodging the trainer, but at last he was coaxed off the track and induced to lie down.

To-day he resumed his duties, but he is being closely watched.

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

Votes on License in Steuben and Wyoming Counties.

BATH, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The town elections in Steuben County yesterday resulted in slight Democratic gains. License was the principal issue, and was carried in all the license towns that usually had voted for license, and also in several that had been no-license towns for years. Bath, the county seat, leads, with a majority for license of over 300.

CORNING, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The elections held yesterday in the towns throughout Wyoming County resulted generally in victories for the Republicans. Castile, Perry, and Warsaw gave big majorities against license.

AN OSWEGO HOTEL BURNED.

Guests Escape in Their Nightclothes, and Lose Everything.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The Ringland House was burned to the ground this morning, and also John Morris's meat market, D. A. Earl's shoe store, McFarland's grocery store, and several other small buildings.

The fire started at 3 o'clock. It burned so fast that it was with the utmost difficulty that the policemen and firemen succeeded in getting out the inmates. Many were carried down on ladders, and some came down from the upper floors on rope fire escapes. The guests and help came down the ladders in their night clothes, losing all their belongings. One or two were carried out by the firemen unconscious.

The loss caused by the fire is about $50,000.

Turned Over to a Receiver.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 24.—Application was to-day made in the Wabash Circuit Court for a receiver for the Wabash Mercantile Company, owners of the Big Four Department Store, one of the leading business concerns of this city. The company was organized in 1895, with an authorized capital of $50,000, half of which was paid in. A very large store was opened, but the hard times made trade dull, and, as the concern carried a large indebtedness which lately has been very pressing, the business was turned over to Warren Biglow, receiver.

Will Give Up Its Ohio Office.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The Ohio office of The American Agriculturist, which has been located in this city for three years, will be discontinued March 15. E. Rice, the Ohio representative of the publication, has accepted an offer made by The National Stockman of Pittsburg. It is understood that the special Ohio edition of The Agriculturist will be issued hereafter by the New York office.

NINE KILLED BY A TRAIN

All but One of a Family Party Meet Their Death While Crossing a Track Near Chattanooga.

A CHILD'S MARVELOUS ESCAPE.

Found on the Pilot of the Engine in the Arms of Her Lifeless Sister—The Train Men Were Blameless.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 24.—An incoming passenger train on the Georgia Division of the Southern Railroad, bound from Atlanta, struck a wagon at a crossing four miles east of this city at noon today.

Nine members of the family of W. J. Woodward, a farmer living ten miles from the city, were killed, the only occupant of the wagon who escaped being a three-year-old child, Virgil Woodward, who was rescued uninjured from beneath the extension front of the locomotive immediately after the accident. Those killed were:

Mrs. Laura Woodward, aged 44; George, a son, aged 24; Josie Lee, a daughter, aged 22; Mrs. Lizzie Woodward Montgomery, a married daughter, aged 20; her son, aged two months; Delia Woodward, aged 17; Daisy Woodward, aged 10; Mary Woodward, aged 12; Ada Woodward, aged 8.

The family were en route to the city to have a family picture taken, prior to the departure of Mrs. Montgomery, who intended to leave to-night for Florence, Ala., to join her husband. The father and eldest son had come to the city earlier in the day.

The wagon was driven by George Woodward. The turnpike crosses the tracks just beyond a curve. The train was running at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour, and just as it rounded the curve, Engineer Laird saw the wagon filled with people crossing the tracks. He sounded the whistle and the bell was rung. The driver seemed to grow confused and, instead of pulling up, he whipped his horses, apparently hoping to cross before the train reached him.

The engineer reversed his lever, but the train's momentum was too great, and it struck the wagon squarely broadside as it was midway of the tracks.

Instantly the air was filled with bodies and fragments of the shivered wagon. Seven of the occupants were instantly killed and two were so horribly mangled that they died in four hours. The nine bodies are now at the morgue in this city, and will be buried near the family home by the railroad company to-morrow.

The engineer is prostrated with grief over the tragedy, and for a time it was thought he would lose his mind.

A striking feature of the catastrophe is that no limbs were broken, but in nearly every case the skulls of the victims were crushed to fragments, each body seeming to have described an elipse through the air and to have fallen upon the head.

Lizzie Montgomery descended on the pilot of the locomotive and still held her two-year-old sister, who escaped with a few scratches, and was the only one saved, in her lifeless arms.

NEVER SAW HER BRIDEGROOM.

A Wedding that Has Been Arranged Under Romantic Conditions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Mary Lawrence, a pretty and accomplished woman of Defiance, Ohio, is on her way to Whitehall, N. Y., to be married to Will M. Mazusan, whom she has never seen. The couple became acquainted through an article she wrote: "How a Woman Should Conduct Herself at Home," which was published in an Eastern paper over her signature.

Mazusan started the correspondence that has resulted in her going to marry him. A peculiar feature of the romance is that she has a divorced husband living, and he a divorced wife. They have corresponded but three months, but seem to think they are perfectly suited to each other.

THE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Statute Providing for a Label on Prison-Made Goods.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Justice Lyon of the Supreme Court has rendered his decision in the case of the People vs. Samuel K. Hawkins, holding that the law under which Hawkins was indicted is unconstitutional.

At the November session of the Grand Jury Hawkins was indicted for selling prison-made goods to a Binghamton firm without attaching the label, contrary to a provision of the Penal Code passed last Winter. Frederick Collin of Elmira, counsel for Hawkins, interposed a demurrer, on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. The case was argued a few weeks ago, and the decision rendered is the result.

District Attorney Perkins, acting under instructions from the Labor Commissioner, will carry the case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and it will be argued at Albany.

New Blast Furnace at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The King Gilbert & Warner Company broke ground to-day for a new blast furnace. It will be built upon ground adjoining the company's present extensive plant. It will give employment to 250 men. The company already employs nearly 1,000 men.

Strike of Laundry Drivers.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 24.—Unless Laundryman Clark takes back Driver Jenson tomorrow all the laundry establishments in this city may be closed indefinitely. Jenson belongs to the union and was discharged for alleged improper methods in collecting. The union demanded his reinstatement on the ground of a year's contract he is said to have with Clark, and threatened to strike. The drivers went out to-day. If the other laundries undertake to look after Clark's customers the union will call out all its members. The laundrymen's association, therefore, has decided to close the establishments of its members and lock-out the union till it will submit to arbitration, and the Chinaman and the washerwoman will do a rushing business for some time to come, in all probability.

Indiana Oil Leases Sold.

PORTLAND, Ind., Feb. 24.—The Haskell & Haskell Oil Company, which has about 900 acres of leased land and fifty light-producing oil wells in the Indiana field, mostly in this county, has disposed of its holdings to the Hamilton Oil Company of Chicago. The price paid was $65,000.

HESING WOULD GROW BEANS.

If Elected Mayor, He Would Utilize Chicago's Vacant Lots.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Postmaster Hesing, who is an independent candidate for Mayor, is imitating Pingree of Detroit by advocating the use of the city's waste places for the culture of vegetables.

But, instead of potatoes, it is beans which Mr. Hesing would like to see sprouting to beautify the city and feed the poor.

There are, he says, 1,000 acres of land within a radius of two miles from the city's heart, on which there can be raised the common white bean of commerce. He says 20,000 destitute men will gladly take up the work of bean raising.

Mr. Hesing pledges himself, if elected, to see that these men have this chance.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE

Called by President Cleveland in a Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—President Cleveland to-day issued a proclamation calling the Senate to meet in extraordinary session at noon March 4, "to receive such nominations as may be made by the Executive."

TO THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

A Party Going in Search of Gold, Wives, and Homes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The brig Percy Edwards sailed to-day for the South Sea Islands with 100 men in search of gold, wives, and homes. Provisions were packed in every corner and crevice, sufficient, it is estimated, to last one year. Each man paid $100 for his share of stock in the concern.

Most of the men had never been to sea. Some were farmers, some mechanics, painters, blacksmiths, &c. There were about ten able seamen aboard. They will manage the craft.

TEXAS REPORTED GROUNDED.

Rumor in Galveston, Texas, that Is Not Credited.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 24.—There is a rumor that the United States battleship Texas, which left here to-day, has grounded on Sabine Shoals.

When the Texas left here it was said she was bound for New Orleans. If New Orleans is her destination it is improbable that she has struck on Sabine Shoals, which are sixty miles northeast of this city, and quite out of the course she would take in going to New Orleans.

DID HE DROWN HIS WIFE?

Paterson Man Charged with Pushing a Woman into the Canal.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Patrick Mallanathy is under arrest on suspicion that he pushed his wife into the canal, where she drowned last night.

The couple had been separated for some time, but last night they had a reconciliation, and then went off to visit friends. They both drank beer and were somewhat intoxicated when they started for home.

Mrs. Mallanathy either fell off a bridge into the canal or was pushed off. Mallanathy says she fell off, but the police doubt his story.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF HER HAT.

An Elopement from Highland Park, Ky., Nearly Spoiled.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 24.—The anxiety of a woman to know whether her hat was on straight came near preventing an elopement from Highland Park last night. John Wyle had for some time paid court to Frances Carr. Mr. Carr opposed the marriage. They planned an elopement to Jeffersonville last night.

Miss Carr, upon the advice of Mr. Wyle, plugged up the keyhole of the door and made every preparation to escape without being detected. Wyle secured a horse and buggy, which was standing near the gate. Wyle came to the house about 9 o'clock last night, and, creeping to the window, found Miss Carr dressing in the dark and all prepared, with the exception of her hat. Wyle crawled through the window and to her aid in getting her hat on. He struck a light, thinking Miss Carr had thrown a shawl over the transom connecting with her mother's room. The rays of the light shining through the transom aroused Miss Carr's mother, who burst into the room. Wyle quickly blew out the lamp, and before Mrs. Carr could reach the room with another one, he and Miss Carr had jumped out of the window and had fled.

They were married in Jeffersonville.

Want an Export Duty on Pulp Wood.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 24.—The paper manufacturers of Canada appeared before the Tariff Commission this evening, and asked for an export duty on pulp wood.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast and in the Northwest, and it has fallen generally over the Mississippi and Ohio Valley and in the Southwest. It is high north of Dakota and lowest over Michigan. It is warmer in the central valleys and colder on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and over the Dakotas. Local showers were reported last evening from the South Atlantic and Gulf coast and local snows from the northern portion of the lake region and the Upper Missouri Valley. The weather was fair throughout the central valleys and over New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Clear and slightly warmer weather is indicated for New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and showers for the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Local snows will continue in the lake region, with colder weather in the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	43	32	35
6 A. M.	41	29	30
9 A. M.	42	28	29
12 M.	46	32	32
4 P. M.	48	35	34
6 P. M.	42	33	36
9 P. M.	40	31	34
12 P. M.	34	31	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....33
Weather Bureau.....31
Corresponding date 1896.....43
Corresponding date for last twenty years.33

ALL FOR A GOLD STANDARD

Delegates from Many States Organize a National Non-Partisan Sound Money League.

LEGISLATION THEIR OBJECT.

Conference at the Chamber of Commerce—A Constitution Adopted, and It Is Decided to Carry on the Fight Against the Free Silver Ide

Delegates from nearly all the States that have sound-money associations met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and completed the organization of a National Sound Money League on a non-partisan basis. The announced objects of the league are the continuance of the efforts made during the last campaign for National honor and sound money, and the education of the people to a realization of the necessity for maintaining the gold standard. The main office of the league is to be established at Chicago, with a branch office in this city.

The conference was called to order by Henry Hentz, who apologized for the absence of the President of the Chamber, Alexander E. Orr, by saying that he was out of town on public business. These delegates answered the roll call of States and Territories: New York—A. B. Hepburn and Gustav H. Schwab of this city and J. H. Ogilvie and H. W. Vaughan of Brooklyn; Massachusetts—Henry Higginson and Edward Atkinson of Boston; Pennsylvania—W. D. Windsor and W. R. Tucker of Philadelphia and A. B. Farquhar of York; Illinois—H. P. Robinson; Missouri—Robert Moore and George E. Leighton of St. Louis; Maryland—Alexander Shaw and John K. Cowan of Baltimore; Ohio—A. B. Voorhees and Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, and H. A. Garfield of Cleveland; Minnesota—W. B. Dean and E. V. Smalley of St. Paul, G. H. Stowell of Duluth, and W. H. Dunwoody of Minneapolis; Washington—W. H. Woodruff and A. H. Sanford of Tacoma; South Carolina—W. R. Davie of Charleston; North Dakota—E. P. Welles of Jamestown; Florida—G. A. Darby of Jacksonville; Mississippi—Murray F. Smith of Vicksburg; Colorado—Louis R. Ehrich.

Discussion was not limited to delegates, and Carl Schurz, Congressman Fowler of New Jersey, J. W. Schieffelin, and George Foster Peabody took part in the debates that followed the presentation of the proposed constitution and the other reports of the Committee on Organization.

After roll call Mr. Hentz explained briefly the object of the organization of the National Sound Money League. All thinking men recognized, he said, that the free silver heresy had only been scotched, badly wounded perhaps, but not killed in the middle West and in the South, and it is therefore necessary as well as important that the work of the sound-money organizations shall be continued. He assured the delegates they might count on the East cooperating heartily with the West in the battle for National honor and sound money. Mr. Hentz recited the history of the movement for the formation of a National Sound Money League, and then asked that a temporary Chairman be nominated to preside over the meeting.

Chairman Leighton's Ideas.

On motion of Mr. Schwab, George E. Leighton was elected unanimously, and on motion of Mr. Schieffelin, E. V. Smalley was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Leighton, on taking the chair, spoke of the work before the league and the timeliness of its organization. The time is opportune, he said, for a frank, logical appeal to the good, sound common sense of the American people, if the question of party ascendancy be eliminated. There is no difficulty in making manufacturers understand how necessary is the sound-money principle, but it is not so easy to make it intelligible to the artisan.

"The work is a big one," he continued, "and if we feel that we have not courage to fight the battle to the end we had better not begin it. The opinions of many honest men are fixed, and they cannot be converted by assault. We have got to attain our end by steady, silent approach. Let us take a lesson from our enemies. For years the Bimetallic League silently, almost stealthily, diffused its literature and sent out its speakers until it succeeded in nearly demoralizing the West and South. That is the plan we must adopt. If we cannot win by assault we must attack by silent mining. And whatever the outlook, we must not be discouraged. We must wage the war with vigor, reliant on the justice of the principle we represent and the certainty that in the end we must triumph."

A consideration of the constitution was next in order. It was read by Mr. Hentz, as Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, and after considerable debate was adopted as follows:

The National Sound-Money League is formed to maintain the gold standard as the basis of the money system of the United States.

Strictly Non-Partisan.

The league is a strictly non-partisan organization, and welcomes to its roll of members all citizens who are convinced that the preservation of that standard is necessary in order to protect the honor and secure the prosperity of the country.

The Presidential election once more proved that proper appeals to the intelligence and conscience of the people are safe means of averting public perils. But it showed at the same time that dangerous social and political heresies had gained the popular ear to a surprising and alarming extent. The league will deem it, therefore, its first and most important duty to resume and continue energetically by every legitimate agency the work of enlightening the public mind upon the subject of sound money in all its bearings, which was so vigorously and effectively carried on during the recent momentous campaign. To this end the league, in co-operation with other bodies holding the same views, will seek to bring about such modifications of existing and such enactments of new laws as shall tend to carry out the objects here stated.

The league will endeavor to accomplish its objects through an organization extending over all the States and Territories. It expects to secure the co-operation of existing State and local societies, and to form new ones wherever needed and practicable.

Citizens of the United States in sympathy with the objects of the league shall be eligible as members.

The conference called to adopt this constitution shall effect an organization by electing the executive officers and the Executive Committee of the league, to serve until April 1, 1898, or until their successors

are chosen, and to manage the affairs of the league until that date.

Government of the League.

The executive officers shall be a President, a Vice President from each State or Territory, who for the first term of one year shall be named by the Executive Committee; a Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Assistant Treasurer. The Vice Presidents shall not be members of the Executive Committee, but shall constitute an advisory body, and shall keep the Executive Committee advised of the progress and needs of the movement in their various districts.

The Executive Committee shall consist of nine members, with an equal number of alternates, and the President, Treasurer, and General Secretary shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee.

On or before March 15, 1898, and annually thereafter, the members of the league in each State and Territory shall elect a Vice President of the National League to a central council, which shall assume the management of the league on April 1, 1898, and shall then and annually thereafter elect the executive officers and Executive Committee to serve for the ensuing year.

The Executive Committee shall, after April 1, 1898, act under the direction of the Central Council, and shall, between the meetings of the Central Council, have full direction of the work of the league.

The work of the league shall be carried on in each State and Territory through State, Territorial, county, and local leagues.

All matter of publication under the name of the National Sound Money League shall be submitted to and approved by the Executive Committee.

Action of the National League with reference to legislative measures shall emanate only from the Executive Committee.

The league relies for its support on voluntary contributions.

Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in writing by three members of the Central Council, but shall not take effect until adopted by a majority vote of all the members of the Central Council, either at a regular or special meeting or expressed in writing.

Representation for All.

Before the constitution was presented, section by section, for adoption, Mr. Tucker of Philadelphia asked if the various sound-money organizations are expected to merge their individuality into that of the National body. Mr. Smalley explained that the theory of the league called for the county associations to report to the State organizations which send representatives to the National body, thus securing representation for all.

The first words of the constitution, as proposed, to arouse criticism, said, in the second clause, "the dangerous social and political heresies of the defeated party," &c. Mr. Darby and Mr. Smith objected at once to the reference to the Democratic Party. Both declared they were and are good Democrats, and they could not see any end to be gained by antagonizing the men the league was organized to convince of their error and convert to the right path.

"The league," said Mr. Darby, "is going to educate these people, and before we can educate them we must induce them to listen to us. We cannot do that if we go to them as enemies. We must approach them on the equal footing of good American citizenship."

There was no opposition to Mr. Smith's motion to have the offensive words, "of the defeated party," dropped, although Mr. Tucker of Philadelphia laughingly said: "It would be a good scheme to start a system of education on the legislators, and, if it worked there, to try it on the people."

Another section, which met with very serious opposition, contained the clause, "The new National Administration having received the mandate of the Nation to maintain the gold standard by every means in its power, the league will consider it further duty to support with all its influence the efforts of the Executive in the fulfilment of that task."

State representative Darby of Florida objected strongly. "This league owes nothing," he said, "to the new Administration. On the contrary, the new Administration owes its existence to the sound-money Democrats, of whom I am one. I do not believe we should bind ourselves to support any Administration, and I certainly am not willing to go on record as being desirous in perpetuating the Republican Party in power."

Murray F. Smith of Vicksburg and others spoke in the same strain, declaring there was a suspicion of politics in the clause and it was stricken out.

All Citizens in Sympathy Welcome.

The next exception taken was to the section on membership. It originally read "All respectable citizens," &c.

Mr. Hepburn said the adjective should be eliminated, as experience had shown that the balance of power was frequently held by citizens who made no claim to so designate themselves. A motion to leave out the words "all respectable" was adopted amid general laughter.

The alterations so far made were made without much discussion and with no very strenuous opposition, but a clause referring to legislative action started a debate to which nearly every delegate contributed. It was this: "Action with reference to legislative measures shall emanate only from the Executive Committee."

Delegate Smith said there is a general belief that the Chamber of Commerce is obtrusive in matters of legislation, and such a section would arouse opposition. The National League, he understands, is organized for educational purposes and not to restrain the constituent associations from working out their own plans of education.

Mr. Robinson of Chicago said he understood the object of the league to be the modification of laws, while Mr. Schwab said he favored the clause as interpreted to prevent independent action on the part of the State League. Mr. Atkinson declared that unless the power of the league is concentrated it would have little or no force and that it is only by concentration of force that the league can hope to win.

Mr. Cowan supported Mr. Atkinson, giving his opinion that it will be necessary to educate members of Congress as well as the people. Mr. Peabody spoke on the same line, saying that a number of small bills locally introduced will weaken the force of any action the league may take. He considered it wise for the league as a whole to concentrate its forces and not allow its force to be weakened.

Mr. Darby argued that each organization is entitled to think out and work out its own ideas, and Mr. H. A. Garfield declared that to decide so important a question from a sentimental point of view was opening a way to let individual members ride their own hobbies at the expense of the league. Mr. J. W. Schieffelin said, as he understands the situation, the league hopes for perfect success in its efforts to compel a sound-money standard in legislation. He mentioned several National leagues which have achieved the objects for which they were organized, and said that in each of them the Legislative Committee had played the most important part.

Fighting for Legislation.

Congressman Fowler sustained Mr. Schieffelin's argument, and said legislation is what the Sound-Money League is fighting for. "The sooner," he declared, "we train our guns on that object and start firing, the better. If no favorable legislation for currency reform is enacted by the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress we shall have the old fight to fight again in the next campaign."

Mr. Sonurz nodded approval as Congressman Fowler spoke, and when he finished, interpolated: "The battle has got to be fought in Congress, and the sooner the better. We fought before, and we can fight again. When the Nation's honor is at stake, as you have all seen, we shall have plenty of men to help us."

Further debate was staid by the general acceptance of Mr. Tucker's proposition to make the section objected to read "action of the National League," &c. When the alteration was made, the constitution was adopted as a whole, and the election of permanent officers was declared in order.

Mr. Leighton and Mr. Smalley, the temporary President and Secretary, were confirmed by unanimous vote, and A. B. Hepburn was elected Treasurer, after Mr. Hentz had announced that Lyman J. Gage, who had promised to serve, had withdrawn his promise, after his appointment to a Cabinet place.

Mr. Leighton said his selection for so exalted a place had come upon him as a surprise, but that he would do his utmost to help along the work to which the league is pledged with the confidence born of the faith that a good cause must succeed.

The consideration of the by-laws was postponed until after lunch.

As first presented the constitution and by-laws provided for the conduct of the affairs of the league until April, 1898, by an Executive Committee of nine, with a like number of alternates and eleven Vice Presidents to be chosen by the Executive Committee. The committee had already selected the Vice Presidents according to the geographical combinations laid out as being the most accessable, and the names were announced as soon as the by-laws were read. There was at once a score of objections, not to the men named, but to the large districts that were, perforce, unrepresented. After a short discussion it was decided to reconsider the constitution and amend it, to do away with the district system and appoint a Vice President from each State and Territory to act as advisory committee in the service of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee was appointed by the Committe on Organization as follows: New York, Gustav H. Schwab and J. Kennedy Tod; Chicago, H. P. Robinson and E. Burnett Smith; Boston, C. C. Jackson; Baltimore, J. K. Cowan; Omaha, E. Rosewater; Cincinnati, M. E. Ingalls; Colorado, Louis R. Ehrich. The alternates are: Cincinnati, J. C. Schmidiapp; Louisville, Angus E. Willson; Sioux Falls, A. B. Kittredge; Duluth, E. P. Wells, Minneapolis, W. H. Dunwoody; Milwaukee, F. C. Winkler, Wilmington, N. C., J. W. Norwood; Galveston, W. F. Ladd; New York, George Foster Peabody.

After a motion to adjourn was made, but before it was acted on, Mr. Robinson said to avoid hurting the feelings of any persons or associations not represented in the Sound Money League he had prepared this resolution:

"There are already in existence, and may hereafter come into existence, other associations, leagues, or societies, which, while devoting themselves especially to some work outside of the particular field of the National Sound Money League, at the same time sympathize with our objects, and would be able by their co-operation to be of service in attaining the ends for which we are organized; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the National Sound Money League welcomes and invites the co-operation of all such other societies as may be working for the maintenance of the gold standard and the establishment of a sound money currency system."

The resolution was adopted, and the conference adjourned after the President announced that the Executive Committee will make public the list of Vice Presidents selected within a few days.

LUNCH AT THE DOWN-TOWN CLUB.

Messrs. Carl Schurz and G. H. Stowell Talk About "The Crime of '73."

The delegates to the conference at the Chamber of Commerce were entertained at luncheon at the Down Town Association by Henry Hentz and J. Kennedy Tod. Covers were laid for sixty. The hosts sat at the head of the long table facing Carl Schurz and E. V. Smalley, at the foot. As soon as cigars were lighted Mr. Hentz called Mr. Schurz and his "accomplice in the crime of '73, Mr. G. H. Stowell, to excuse themselves."

Mr. Schurz spoke first. "If you saw me hesitate to get up," he said, "it was not because I am ashamed of any part of mine in the passage of that act, or because I could not justify it. I may say I am a veteran in the fight for sound money, and it is now time for the younger men to fight.

"Republicans, Democrats, Mugwumps—Mugwump is no word of reproach; it is not libelous to call a man a Mugwump. A Judge in Pennsylvania decided that a Mugwump is better than a Democrat or Republican. I say all men must unite for common honor.

"We are united on other issues also, and it will be well for our new President to understand that we are together in our attitude toward civil service, and in our desire to be at peace with all the world.

"We united in the last campaign to give the country an honest dollar, and to restore the confidence necessary to the country's prosperity. We elected a President with whose views on some things many of us disagree, but we are one in the main point at issue. If I am not mistaken, every silver man is a spoilsman and an enemy to the arbitration treaty, because he hopes if we get into a difference with a foreign nation we may be forced on to a silver basis."

Mr. Stowell defended his part in the "Crime of '73" by saying that it was the best law ever enacted, and the proof that it is so lies in the fact that it has never been repealed. He suggested that the National Sound-Money League print a true account of the passage of the law and send it broadcast as a campaign document in the fight for a gold standard.

Edward Atkinson of Boston said he learned to fight in the old abolition days, and he still believes in aggressive methods. He hoped the league, retaining careful conservatism as a body, would urge the individual members to be as aggressive as they can. Mr. Atkinson referred briefly to the campaign and said he trusts Mr. McKinley will remember the share in it borne by the sound-money men, and not consider a high tariff before something has been done on the question of sound money.

"Let us take advantage of our opportunities," he said in conclusion, "and we shall come out on top. We hold the balance of power as sound money Democrats, and we can and should insist that our claims are first. If our claims are properly presented there is no doubt but they will be paid."

H. A. Garfield, son of the late President, said he trusted the incoming Administration will adopt some system of reformation of the currency laws which will guarantee the truth and honesty of the American dollar.

"High protection and free silver," said Congressman Fowler, when called upon to speak, "are twin sisters, according to the silver men. Their notion is that the Government should organize a silver trust and operate for their benefit—let them regulate the amount of coin to be issued and how it shall be spent. The question of silver, of money rather, must be asked and answered promptly and decisively. Every man must appreciate the harm that comes to the commerce of the country from the everlasting debate as to whether our dollar be worth 5 cents or 100 cents. That debate can only be stopped by the action of Congress. Be it the fortune of the league to secure such action."

Mr. H. P. Robinson of The Chicago Railway Age said he had no speech to make, but he would tell a little story to encourage the league in its work of education. "I received a curious letter," he said, "during the last campaign, in which, by the way, I distributed from my office more than a million pamphlets on sound money. The letter came from a little village, with no station, and very little connection with the outside world. It was misspelled and wonderfully worded, but the substance of it told me that a package of my pamphlets had been found by sixty-five men who had intended to vote for Bryan, and had persuaded them to vote for McKinley. I wish the work of the league like success with its literature."

GEORGE E. LEIGHTON.

The First President of the National Sound Money League.

The election of George E. Leighton to be the first President of the National Sound Money League is regarded by all the delegates as singularly appropriate. For years he has advocated sound money and reform in the currency laws, giving time and money freely in support of those doctrines. When the free-coinage measure was before the Fifty-second Congress, he appeared before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures as the representative of the business men of St. Louis to protest against the Sherman bill. Again, when the repeal of the bill was before the Fifty-third Congress, he was sent to Washington by the Commercial Club.

Mr. Leighton is sixty-two years old, over 6 feet 1 inch tall, broad shouldered, and erect. He was born in a village of Ohio, and in 1857 settled in St. Louis, Mo., with the growth of which he has been identified. He served with the Union forces during the civil war, and was made Provost Marshal or St. Louis. He is a lawyer, and is well known throughout the middle West as the attorney in charge of the affairs of the Missouri Pacific Railway and of other large estates. Mr. Leighton is a Republican of the anti-machine order, and two years ago he refused to consider a proposition that he be nominated to succeed Senator Vest in the United States Senate.

Early in life Mr. Leighton married Miss Bridge, the daughter of Hudson E. Bridge. He has one son, George Bridge Leighton. As President of the Commercial Club and a member of the Committee of Public Safety, Mr. Leighton conducted a campaign for civic reform and secured the repaving of the streets of St. Louis and the establishment of several street railway routes. For seventeen years he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Washington University, and for the last ten he has served as its President. When the university was in financial difficulties he gave it $100,000 and personally solicited and obtained subscriptions for a like amount.

Mr. Leighton is a member of the St. Louis, University, and Commercial Clubs of St. Louis and of the Union and Union League and Lawyers' Clubs of this city, of the Missouri Commandery, Loyal Legion, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Not Against the New Company.

A record of a judgment against the Wood & Parker Lithographing Company, published yesterday, is not against the new organization, which is doing business under the name of Wood & Parker Lithographing Company, Seiter & Kappes, proprietors.

THEY WANT TO BE CONSULS

Many New York Republicans Trying to Secure Appointments Under President McKinley.

LEGISLATORS ARE ANNOYED.

Petitions Are Circulated at Albany in Great Numbers—All Seek to Pose as Representatives of the Organization—Some of the Applicants.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Petitions enough to fill a big basket have been circulated among members of the Legislature in behalf of men who want appointments from President McKinley in the foreign diplomatic and consular service.

These petitions came from all parts of the State. Hardly a county is missing from the list, and the Assemblymen and Senators generally sign them without objection. Some Assemblymen say they have signed as many as twenty within a week. They are in some instances for men whom the legislators have never before heard of, and they do not remember their names.

Some of the applicants simply send the petitions to the member from their district, with the request that he secure the names of fellow-Republicans. The member, on receipt, secures the services of one of the pages to lay the documents before his associates as they are in their seats. And the page takes it to all alike. Some Democrats have thus been asked to give their influence in aid of the applicants.

Machine Backing.

Some of these would-be diplomats have the backing of the State Republican organization, but members of the State Committee who have been here lately say that many have not asked or received its indorsement. They are simply going ahead on their own responsibility.

The first petition presented to the legislators was one in behalf of Dock Commissioner Edwin Einstein, who wanted to be Ambassador to Italy. It was presented by Maurice Exstein, who came here for the purpose, and it was generally signed by Senators and Assemblymen. Concerning the fate of the petition this story was told to-day:

"Mr. Exstein was an applicant for a position in the Dock Department in which a vacancy was expected because the present incumbent, Mr. Terry, was about to resign. Mr. Einstein, as Commissioner, was favorably disposed toward giving the place to Mr. Exstein, and the latter, as a return of compliments came to Albany to secure signatures to the petition of Mr. Einstein.

After this had been done, Mr. Terry found that a business enterprise which he had been contemplating did not require his resignation, and so remains in the Dock Department.

Meantime Mr. Exstein consulted some of the Platt Republicans as to how he could secure the place, and was advised to keep the indorsements of Mr. Einstein in his pocket until the latter found a vacancy for him. So the indorsements for the position of Minister to Italy are said to be slumbering in Mr. Exstein's pocket.

Depew and Porter.

Something is heard here of the possibilities of the appointment of Dr. Depew and Gen. Horace Porter as Ambassadors to England and France, respectively, but they are not to be considered in the list of those for whom petitions are circulated among the legislators. No petitions in their behalf have been seen. There are one or two other candidates for foreign places of the first class, who are also not to be included.

Prof. David J. Hill of Rochester has been brought forward for the position of Ambassador to Germany. He is said to be agreeable to the proposition, and to have considerable backing for the place among Republicans. He was formerly President of Rochester University. During the last campaign he took an active part in behalf of sound money. He was one of the speakers at the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, which formally opened the campaign. Ex-President Harrison was the principal speaker on that occasion.

E. T. Mason, whose home is in One Hundred and Forty-third Street, New York, is a candidate for United States Minister to Japan. He is a silk merchant, and is said to have backing among business men in New York City.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger is said to be a candidate for the position of Ambassador to Italy, and the question of his indorsement has received some consideration at the hands of members of the State Committee.

Another applicant for a diplomatic position is Herbert A. Howe, now Consul General at Barcelona, who asks to be appointed to the position of Minister to Spain, to succeed Minister Taylor.

Wants to Go to Egypt.

Col. Chaille Long is anxious to go to Egypt as the Consul General. This place is of more importance than similar offices in most other places, because the incumbent is also the diplomatic agent of this Government. For this same place there is another applicant from New York City. Mr. Lawrence Turnure, who has considerable business backing. He has lived for a time in Cairo, and is said to be familiar with business interests there.

Major E. P. Putnam of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, is an applicant for the Consulship at Bordeaux, now held by John M. Wiley of this State. Major Putnam's papers have been indorsed by many members of both Houses.

John C. Calhoun of New York City, is an applicant for an appointment to Hawaii. A petition in his behalf has been circulated here for a day or two. He is said to be a cousin of President Dole. Assemblyman Braun of Erie County to-day was circulating a petition in behalf of Mark Hubbell of Buffalo, who wants to be Consul to Havre.

Another petition was here to-day in behalf of William Martin of Dunkirk, who simply wants "a foreign Consulship."

The Dundee Consulship.

Assemblyman Degnan of New York has a petition asking President McKinley to appoint James Kennedy of New York City Consul at Dundee, Scotland. Mr. Kennedy lives in the Thirty-first Assembly District, and has the indorsement of the Assemblymen, the members of the County and State Committees, and the Representative in Congress, Mr. Low, from the Fifteenth Congressional District.

Petitions have been circulated in behalf of Thomas A. Church and W. R. Davis of New York, who are rivals for the position of Minister Resident in Hayti.

Two or three petitions are here from Buffalo in behalf of Frank T. Gilbert, who wants to go to Paris as Consul General. Mr. Gilbert is now a Deputy Sheriff of Erie County, and has been Sheriff. It is said he would gladly accept the Consulship at Bordeaux if he should fail to secure the one at Paris.

Albion W. Tourgee of Mayville, Chautauqua County, has a petition for the appointment as Consul at Glasgow.

Daniel Crichton of Syracuse is an applicant for the position of Consul at Dundee.

Frank Stott of Stottsville, a woolen manufacturer, is an applicant for a Consulship at either Birmingham or Sheffield.

Cyrus S. Sedgwick of 135 West Ninety-third Street, who was a candidate for the Adjutant Generalship, which Mr. Olcott two years ago, has a petition for a Consulship in "either France or Germany."

Isaac Iselin of New York is an applicant for an appointment to Switzerland. His family is said to be of Swiss descent.

Demands for Minor Places.

In addition to the candidates named, Assemblymen from several counties say they have from one to six applications for the minor Consulates. A half dozen are reported from Erie County for places in Canada. "There are," said a member of the State Committee here to-day, "a pile of applications a foot high before some members of the State Committee. It is a question what to do with them. I suppose the State Committee will indorse some as an organization and reject others, but as I understand it, there is no pressing hurry, for word has reached this State that the minor positions in the foreign service will not receive serious consideration until after the special session of Congress."

A SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

District Attorney Olcott Will Ask for One to Clear Away Thousands of Old Cases.

District Attorney Olcott announced yesterday that he had decided to ask the Supreme Court to authorize a special Grand Jury to sit in March and clear away the thousands of bail cases which have come down to Mr. Olcott from his predecessors.

"These cases run back for four years," said Mr. Olcott. "There are over 4,000 excise cases alone, and there are any number of little bail cases that should be cleared off the files. These are cases which simply have not been pushed forward.

"Before I went into the District Attorney's office I had heard, as we all do, of cases pigeonholed by influence. Since I've been in it I've concluded that cases are pigeonholed because there is no influence to draw them out. The cases of men in jail demand first attention, and then come the big bail cases, where some interested persons push them to the front.

"These have taken up all the time of the District Attorney's office and the Grand Jury, and so the little cases have been pigeonholed.

"This special Grand Jury will involve little extra expenditure. Forty-six men, instead of twenty-three, will be impanelled and the expense will be on the District Attorney's offive principally."

NO. 6 IS A MARINE WONDER.

An Average Speed of 25 Knots Despite Heavy Weather.

The new Government torpedo boat known as No. 6, said to be the swiftest craft afloat, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, after a remarkable run from Newport, R. I. The little craft was permitted to run at about her natural draught, about 160 pounds steam pressure. But two of the three boilers were used, and only two-thirds of her minimum speed was maintained.

Between Point Judith and Foulkners Island big seas and heavy northwest winds were encountered, the storm becoming so terrific that it war deemed wise to slow down until the gale abated, and one and a half hours were lost in this way. During the whole trip more or less severe seas and headwinds were encounterd, but the boat behaved admirably. Despite the adverse conditions she traveled the distance, about 160 miles, in six and one-half hours, making her average speed 25 knots per hour.

PLANS FOR UNION SQUARE.

Park Commissioners Discuss the Fourteenth Street Curve Problem.

The Park Board took no action yesterday on President McMillan's suggestion to straighten the Metropolitan Traction Company's tracks near Union Square, as Mr. McMillan was in Albany.

John Daniell, a merchant of Broadway, at Eighth Street, submitted elaborate plans providing that Broadway should be straightened and that Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets should run through Union Square. He would straighten the corners of the square, put wide walks in it, and permit only cable cars and light vehicles on the driveways. He said the square would be a splendid place in which to wait for vehicles.

"Don't you think it would be a nice thing to make a park a waiting station for a street car company?" asked a Commissioner, sarcastically. The plans were filed.

In informal discussion, Commissioner Ely said that he does not want the square changed. Other roads go around curves without killing people, and the Metropolitan Traction Company can do so.

Commissioner Cruger favored running the cable road around the east side of the square. He said the storekeepers on the west side would find this convenient. Commissioner Ely said this would interfere with meetings on the square.

Several matters were laid over because of President McMillan's absence.

Says He Was Robbed of $3,200.

Joseph H. Ker of 503 Florida Avenue, Washington, reported to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station Tuesday night that he had been "held up" in Twenty-sixth Street, near Broadway, about 10 o'clock, by two men who robbed him of $3,200. Capt. O'Brien communicated with Superintendent Moore of the Washington police yesterday and received this message by telephone:

"Harper has fair reputation. Had $2,500 legacy year ago last September. * * * His robbery is probably a romance."

Capt. O'Brien believes that if Ker lost his $3,200 he lost it in some other way than by being robbed in the street.

Policeman Mullahey last night arrested Denis Callaghan, a blacksmith of 138 West Twenty-fifth Street, on suspicion that he was one of the men who Ker says robbed him. Ker was taken to the station house, but as he could not identify Callaghan the latter was allowed to go.

Not to Open Ballot Boxes.

Police Commissioner Andrews was served yesterday with an order to produce before the Assembly Committee on Elections, at the City Hall, Saturday, the sealed ballot boxes of the Second and Seventeenth Election Districts, of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District. There is to be a hearing before the Assembly Committee in the matter of the contest for member of Assembly in the district between Frank A. Hovak and P. J. Andrews. Gen. Rodenbough, Chief of the Election Bureau, received from the Corporation Counsel an opinion as to the legality of opening the sealed ballot boxes. Mr. Scott says that the boxes cannot be legally opened except upon the order from a Supreme Court Justice. He advises the police officials to produce the ballot boxes before the Assembly Committee, but to decline to open them, and to leave the matter to the determination of the court.

Col. Waring's Idea of "Pulls."

Theodore Roosevelt and Col. George E. Waring, Jr., delivered addresses last night at the Central Opera House at a reception of the Fellow-Citizenship Association. Both addresses were on "How to Better Our Social, Civil, and Industrial Conditions." Col. Waring, in the course of his remarks, said: "I wish to say that in what I have seen in the administration of my office, when it comes to asking for political favors, or the manipulating of supposed political 'pulls,' there is not a snap of a finger to choose between Tammany and its opponents. One side has not, as I once thought, all the virtues, nor the other all the vices." After letters of regret had been read from Bishop Potter and Abram S. Hewitt, there was dancing.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 24.—The Summer boarding house of Mrs. Benjamin West at Pleasure Bay was burned last night. Loss, $10,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The Park Gate Hotel, Sixty-third Street and Stony Island Avenue, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $25,000.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Feb. 24.—The sawmill of Edwards, Sooy & Adams at Wading River was burned yesterday, together with a large quantity of lumber. The mill was the largest of its kind in South Jersey.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 24.—The large barn and adjoining buildings on the farm of James C. Richdale, at the Phalanx, about four miles from here, were burned. Loss, $4,000. The barn was built soon after the disbanding of the North American Phalanx, which was founded by Horace Greeley and other well known men.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—10:20 A. M.—438 West Twenty-fourth Street, Mrs. George Coleman; damage trifling.

—2:45 P. M.—604 West End Avenue; flat owned by Nat Goodwin; damage, $500.

—5:35 P. M.—3,403 Third Avenue, James Klass; damage trifling.

—5:45 P. M.—57 Broad Street, A. C. Parker; damage trifling.

—6:45 P. M.—223 Seventh Street, Max Granch; damage, $5.

—7:15 P. M.—81 University Place, B. McManus; damage, $25.

—8 P. M.—278 Tenth Street, Mrs. Julia McCabe; damage trifling.

—8 P. M.—125 West Third Street; Enoch Hicks; damage, $200.

THE RIGHTS OF AMERICANS

Policy of the Department of State Regarding Arrests in Cuba.

GENERAL LEE'S COMPLAINTS.

This Nation Not Prepared to Provoke War with Spain in the Interest of Alleged American Citizens under Suspicion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—A question that has arisen is whether there is sufficient justification, outside of Gen. Lee's impatience and ambition, for an armed demonstration in Cuban waters that may lead to a war with Spain. Gen. Lee is understood to be dissatisfied because the Administration has not acted with sufficient vigor in seconding some demands which he has suggested should be made in behalf of persons reported to be American citizens.

The statements of the State Department are that it is unwise to fly into a rage and to threaten hostilities against Spain upon the reception of every report of injuries to American citizens or of indignities to American honor. Every case reported by our Consuls has received attention, and in most cases the Spanish Government has either readily or reluctantly acceded to our demands for the civil trial of persons claiming and establishing American citizenship. But nearly all the persons who have declared that they are American citizens are merely nominal citizens.

In the case of Dr. Ruiz, which is yet to be as fully inquired into as it should have been by Gen. Lee when the Doctor was first arrested, on Feb. 4, there appears to be grave doubt whether he was entitled to be protected against Spanish law by the United States Government. Since his alleged citizenship was acquired in 1880, it does not appear as yet that he has ever been in this country. The State Department has repeatedly asserted, through the correspondence with foreign Ministers, that American citizens residing in European countries who expect to hold their citizenship can only expect to do so by some residence in this country, and there has been a uniform practice of late of refusing to renew the certificates held by naturalized citizens or others who had not complied with former declarations of their intention to return to the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent is assured at the State Department that there is no discrimination made against this practice, and in favor of citizens of the United States who were born in Cuba, who have obtained naturalization papers in the United States and who have since resided continuously or almost continuously in Cuba. The persons who hold such papers and who never come to the United States, and who fall under the suspicion of the Spanish authorities, may not be such persons as the United States could safely trust to discreet use of their privilege as citizens of this country, and it is doubted whether the judgment of this country would sanction extreme or unquestioning championship of them to the forcing of a war with Spain.

The State Department sent to the Senate a short time ago a list of seventeen American citizens in arrest in Cuba for offenses charged upon them by the Spanish authorities. Included in this number there were few native Americans, and the number embraced the Competitor captives, the men arrested while endeavoring to land contraband goods on the coast.

The Department of State has manifested no indifference to the interests of American citizens. The Secretary of State believes, however, that we should not be impetuous to fly to warlike demonstrations upon the unsupported report of outrages upon alleged American citizens who may have been properly arrested, or even to make war on account of real Americans who were promoting war.

CUBANS HAVE A MEETING.

Anniversary of the Beginning of Their War Is Commemorated.

A meeting of the Cuban Revolutionary Party was held last night at Lexon Lyceum in commemoration of the second anniversary of the commencement of the Cuban war for independence.

Dr. Jose Antonio Frias presided and opened the meeting with a short address. The speakers of the evening were Dr. Ricardo Lancis, Desiderio Fagardo, a cripple, who was wheeled on the platform and made the most enthusiastically received speech; A. Diaz Guerra, late Secretary to President Crespo of Venezuela, and at present a resident of the United States of Colombia, and Enrique J. Varona.

Mr. Guerra recently returned from a tour of the South American States, and in the course of his speech he said that the heartiest sympathy was manifested among the South American people for the Cuban cause, and money was generally donated by those who could afford it. Unfortunately, however, there were few rich men in those countries.

All the Cuban patriotic clubs were represented at the meeting by delegates and a large audience, both men and women filled the auditorium.

BARBED WIRE FOR CUBA.

Spaniards Buy It in Pittsburg to Use in a Trocha.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 24.—The Spanish Government evidently does not believe the war in Cuba is near an end, as it was learned here to-night that 1,000 tons of barbed wire were shipped to Cuba this afternoon by Oliver Brothers Company of this city, for the purpose of building a trocha.

The contract calls for 2,000 tons of barbed wire. The balance of the order will be shipped as soon as possible.

The Pittsburg firm made the contract through Senor Depuy De Lome, the Spanish Ambassador at Washington.

Sale of Prof. Herrmann's Horses.

The horses and stable outfit of Prof. Alexander Herrmann were sold at auction yesterday at the American Horse Exchange. A chestnut mare, Mildred, brought the highest price, $445. She was bought by J. G. Burke. Of two bay colts, seven and eight months old, G. Scherrer bought one for $22.50, and G. W. Hazlehurst the other for $20. D. M. Koehner got a chestnut pair that had won prizes at the San Francisco horse show for $370. A four-in-hand break was sold to D. Warden for $400, and L. Stinehart bought a four-seated Kensington for $80. There were two sets of four-in-hand harness. F. Ashender got the russet set for $200 and L. Stinehart the black one for $180.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Joseph Banigan of Providence is at the Plaza.

—William Angus of Hartford is at the Buckingham.

—Gen. W. W. Averell of Bath, N. Y., is at the Astor.

—Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and family are at the Windsor.

—Judge William K. Townsend of New Haven is at the Waldorf.

—Judge J. Henry Metcalf of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Normandie.

—Congressman Thomas Settle of North Carolina is at the Hoffman.

—Congressman Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey is at the Marlborough.

—James N. Tyner of Indiana, and William A. Pinkerton of Chicago are at the Gilsey.

—Oliver Ames and H. P. King of Boston and Samuel P. Colt of Providence are at the Holland.

—C. J. Burnell of Hartford and W. H. Conley and J. H. Reed of Pittsburg are at the Westminster.

—D. G. Proctor of Boston, M. Bander, Jr., of Albany, and J. N. Gunn of Boston are at the Park Avenue.

—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont and Judge Charles F. Brown of Newburg, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

—Herman Stump, Commissioner General of Immigration, and James W. Ellsworth of Chicago are at the Cambridge.

—Judge John Davis of the United States Court of Claims, and Gen. Roy Stone of Washington, D. C., are at the Albemarle.

—John B. Kempton and A. G. Wellman of Boston, B. S. Wright of Philadelphia, and W. D. Macfarlane of Albany are at the Grand Union.

—W. H. Barnard of Hartford, F. M. Morrill of Boston, H. S. Cummings of Washington, and A. F. Lippincott of Philadelphia are at the Grand.

—William H. Seward of Auburn, N. Y.; Edward Atkinson of Boston, and ex-Congressman Frank Jones of New Hampshire are at the Manhattan.

—Senator-elect Thomas C. Platt, Milton H. Smith of Louisville, Joseph S. Miller of Washington, D. C., and Gen. S. E. Merwin of New Haven are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss Blanchard, cloaks; Miss Peabody, gloves; 2 Walker Street.

—Baer and Brother, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; S. Nixon, carpets; E. P. Sumner, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Barney, G. J., & Co., Charlotte, Mich.; G. J. Barney, dry goods; Belvedere House.

—Bock, J. D. & W., Little Rock, Ark.; J. D. Bock, dry goods; P. Bock, notions; Metropole Hotel.

—Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, dry goods, cloaks, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Brown, A. G., Elmira, N. Y.; A. G. Brown, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Craig, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Carroll & Keough Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. A. Carroll, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

—Cluett, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. B. Coon, collars and cuffs; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Clarke, J. H., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; C. L. Carpenter, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss L. Regensturf, infants' cloaks and ladies' underwear; Miss Barry, corsets; 115 Worth Street.

—Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; W. D. Down, hosiery and gloves; Miss C. Johnson, millinery; 56 Worth Street.

—Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. Dey, dry goods, &c.; 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Deusenbury Brothers, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; B. Deusenbury, dry goods; Hoffman House.

—Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Donaldson, dry goods; 438 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; E. S. Grau, notions and laces, 43 Leonard Street.

—Fair, The, Cleveland, Ohio; E. Goldstein, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Feder, Silberberg, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Silberberg, clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Fenno, Isaac, & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. C. Jenno, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

—Fitzpatrick & Draper, Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Draper, segars; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Fourquerean, The, Price Company, Richmond, Va.; E. P. Hudgins, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

—Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss McCann, gloves; 55 Franklin Street.

—Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenney, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Vendome.

—Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

—Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Bryiawski, cloaks and trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hargadine-McKittrick, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. H. McKittrick, prints, 115 Worth Street.

—Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill.; H. Hart, woolens; M. Hart, woolens; Savoy Hotel.

—Haven, The, & Geddes Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; H. O. Wright, white goods and hosiery; 258 Church Street.

—Hawkins & Todd, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. S. Hawkins, dry goods, &c.; Grand Hotel.

—Hinterleter & Neyhard, Carlisle, Penn.; W. H. Neyhard, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

—Horne, Joseph & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; O. D. Glenn, notions, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Jackson, Metzger & Co., Savannah, Ga.; J. W. Jackson, dry goods, 340 Broadway; Sturtevant House.

—Kelly & Healy, Scranton, Penn.; A. J. Healy, dry goods, 71 Franklin Street.

—Killits & Co., Chillicothe, Ohio; M. J. Killits, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

—King & Smead, Omaha, Neb.; F. King, clothing; 102 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

—Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia; M. May, woolens.

—Kline, Eppehimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; H. G. Metzger, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; N. Ehl, cloaks and suits; Morton House.

—Knapp, J. W

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Resolutions in Relation to the War in Cuba Presented for the Consideration of the Senate.

MUCH BAD FEELING SHOWN.

Senators Hill, Pettigrew, and Allen Engage in an Exchange of Compliments—William J. Bryan in His Old Seat in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Cuban affairs and personalities kept the Senate in an uproar throughout the session to-day. Early in the day Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered the following resolution, and asked for its immediate consideration:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President should speedily and effectually protect the lives and liberties of peaceable American citizens residing or sojourning in Cuba, and that he should promptly insist that Spain, in her war against her colonists in the island, should conduct the same on principles of civilized warfare, eliminating all unusual and unnecessary cruelty and barbarity, and for the enforcement of these reasonable and just requirements United States battleships should be sent without delay to Cuban waters."

Objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution was made by Senators Gray (Dem., Del.,) and Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) and it went over till to-morrow.

Hill's Cuban Resolution.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) offered another resolution on the same general subject, and it was agreed to without question. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is, requested to transmit to the Senate, either in open or secret session, as he may prefer, all the correspondence and reports of the Consul General of the United States at Havana relating to all American citizens now in prison in the Island of Cuba not previously reported on.

The Sanguilly Case.

The third proposition on the subject of the war in Cuba was presented by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) who said that he had been instructed by the Committee on Foreign Relations to report a joint resolution, "demanding the release of Julio Sanguilly, an American, imprisoned in Cuba." As it was in his own handwriting, he read it to the Senate, as follows:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Government of the United States demand the immediate and unconditional release of Julio Sanguilly, a citizen of the United States, imprisoned under charges pending against him in the military and civil courts of Cuba on alleged grounds of rebellion and kidnapping, contrary to the treaty rights of each said Governments, and in violation of the law of nations. And the President of the United States is requested to communicate this resolution to the Government of Spain, and to demand of that Government such compensation as he shall deem just for the imprisonment and sufferings of Julio Sanguilly."

"The committee thought," Mr. Morgan continued, "that it was its duty to request the earliest action on this joint resolution. And, inasmuch as some members of the committee were absent at the time, the resolution was ordered to be reported. I give notice, and call the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations to it, that I will move to-morrow morning to take up the joint resolution for action."

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "The resolution was agreed to unanimously by the committee. I have no objection whatever to letting it go over till to-morrow, and I hope that the Senate will then act upon it."

The joint resolution accordingly went over till to-morrow.

The Indian Bill.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Quay, under the range of debate, renewed his proposition in relation to the Duluth Bridge bill, arguing that the objections of the Wisconsin Legislature were not to the pending measure, as they were made before it was introduced, but to the bill as originally proposed. The matter went over.

A long discussion was carried on by Senators Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) and Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) turning upon the question of overcharging the Indians on reservations for goods sold by Indian traders. The conduct of Lieut. Col. Freeman in suppressing a newspaper published in the Osage Nation was argued pro and con by the two last named Senators, Mr. Allen taking the ground that the action was despotic and illegal, and Mr. Jones excusing it for the reason that the newspaper in question had been publishing articles against the Indian schools.

Reflections on the Chair.

An interesting incident occurred while the chair was occupied by Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.) Mr. Allen had been making a long speech, when Mr. Gallinger, interrupting, addressed the Chair.

"Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?" the presiding officer asked.

"It is the Senator from New Hampshire," Mr. Gallinger put in, "who has yielded to the Senator from Nebraska."

"For how long does the Senator yield?" the presiding officer asked, with an unmistakeable touch of sarcasm.

"I do not know," Mr. Allen broke out angrily, "what concern it is of the presiding officer how long the Senator yields. I am not here to be badgered by the presiding officer of this Senate, and I hope it will not occur again."

The presiding officer took no notice of this angry outburst, and Mr. Allen went on with his speech, which he closed with the contemptuously uttered words, "With my thanks to the Chair for the courtesy I have received, I yield the floor."

Hill and Pettigrew Clash.

A long controversy arose over the old question of attorneys' claims on the Western Cherokee funds—to the amount of $800,366—the committee amendment proposing to confer jurisdiction of the subject on the Court of Claims.

The amendment was severely criticised by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) who was responded to by Mr. Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) in charge of the bill, who spoke of New England's solicitude for the poor Indian as a partial atonement for what New England had done in her early history against the Indians. The blackest page in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race, he asserted, was the treatment of the Indians by the people of Massachusetts. In illustration of this charge Mr. Pettigrew quoted largely from Abbott's "History of King Philip's War."

"Where was the Senator born?" Mr. Chandler asked in a derisive tone.

"I judge from the Senator's manner," Mr. Pettigrew responded, "that he can answer his own question. It is therefore unnecessary for me to inform him."

The Congressional Directory gives Mr. Pettigrew's birthplace as Ludlow, Vt.

The presiding officer (Mr. Hill) remarked (with mock gravity:) "The Senator from South Dakota declines to state where he was born." [General laughter.]

Mr. Pettigrew (indignantly:) "The remark of the Chair is, of course, voluntary on his part, and is perhaps a little out of order, but as the Senator from New York will not be long with us, we can endure almost anything from him." [Laughter.]

The presiding officer: "The Senate will have to endure the Senator from South Dakota." [Laughter.]

Night Sessions Proposed.

After this stormy season, no attempt was made to get a vote on the amendment. But Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, called attention to the backward condition of the appropriation bills, declaring it to be absolutely necessary to have night sessions every night till 11 or 12 P. M. And he said that he would make that proposition tomorrow.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) imputed the slow progress made to the course of the Appropriations Committee itself, which had reported amendments that were not germane to the bills, and that were general legislation. All the time spent in debate, he said, had been spent on committee amendments, and not a minute on the bill as it passed the House.

Mr. Allison said that he neither accused nor excused. He had only stated the condition of the public business.

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) asked Mr. Allison whether he proposed that to-morrow's session should be continuous or whether there would be a recess.

Mr. Allison said that he thought a continuous session would be most convenient.

Status of Appropriation Bills.

The following is the status of the great Appropriation bills:

Passed and signed by the President: The Pension Appropriation bill, the Urgent Deficiency bill, the Military Academy bill, and the Legislative Appropriation bill.

In the hands of the President: The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

In conference: The Army Appropriation bill and the Agricultural Appropriation bill, (conference report pending in the House.)

Under consideration in the Senate: The Indian Appropriation bill.

On the Senate calendar: The Post Office Appropriation bill.

Before the Senate Committee on Appropriations: The Fortification bill, the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, the Sundry Civil bill, and the General Deficiency bill.

BRYAN IN HIS OLD SEAT.

The House Gives a Welcome to Its Former Member—The Atlantic and Pacific Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The appearance of William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President last Fall, upon the floor of the House was the most noticeable event of to-day's session. He had the entré of the floor as an ex-member, and came into the hall at 4:30 o'clock, about an hour after his arrival in the city. His appearance evoked applause from many members, a few of whom gave vocal expression to their pleasure. From his old seat he responded to the greetings of friends and acquaintances. Among those who shook his hand was Gen. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.) Before leaving the hall Mr. Bryan paid his respects to Speaker Reed.

Nearly two hours were spent in the discussion of a resolution recommended by the Committee on Accounts authorizing the preparation of a digest of election cases decided in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses, to cost $2,500, and to be prepared by the clerks of the Committees on Election. This was urged by the Chairmen of the Elections Committee, but it was finally referred to the Committee on Printing.

The conference report upon the bill to define the rights of purchasers of property of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company was agreed to.

A message was received from the President transmitting his report of the joint commission appointed under the agreement of the United States and Great Britain in 1892 on the fisheries of the waters contiguous to the United States and Canada.

The rest of the day was spent in consideration and disposition of business relating to the District of Columbia. The most important measure passed was a Senate bill making the Potomac Park out of the Potomac Flats, land reclaimed from the water in the Potomac River.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK.

A Favorable Report Ordered by the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day by a vote of 7 to 5 ordered favorably reported the bill introduced by Mr. Hitt of Illinois authorizing the establishment of an international bank.

Mr. Hendricks, one of those voting to report the measure, is opposed to its passage, and voted for it simply to get it out of the committee, and Mr. McCleary voted to report it in order to give the House an opportunity to consider it, reserving the right to oppose it in the House.

Those voting for the bill were Messrs. Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio,) Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) Cooke, (Rep., Ill.,) and Walker, (Rep., Mass.)

Against it: Messrs. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) Stallings, (Dem., Ala.,) Black, (Dem., Ga.,) Spalding, (Rep., Mich.,) and Calderhead, (Rep., Kan.)

A minority report will be drawn by Mr. Cox.

Gen. Smith's Removal Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The report of the special committee engaged for two months in investigating the management of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan., recommends the removal of the commandant, Gen. Smith, suggests a change of the other officers, and favors placing the home under Governmental control, with direction by the Secretary of War.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

W. W. Follette, to be Consulting Engineer of the United States on the International (water) Boundary Commission, provided for in the convention with Mexico of March 1, 1889.

First Lieut. E. F. Willcox to be Captain.

Second Lieut. H. F. Davis to be First Lieutenant.

NO CLEMENCY FOR OBSCENITY.

The President Refuses to Pardon a Man Who Abused the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Henry Mullaney, who was released from the St. Louis jail nine years ago, after serving a year's imprisonment for fraudulent registration, has been pardoned by the President to restore his citizenship rights. In the case of Robert E. Parker, alias Hamilton E. Baker, convicted in Missouri of embezzling Post Office funds and sentenced in March, 1896, to pay a fine of $275 and costs and to be imprisoned two years in the Fort Leavenworth prison, a pardon has been granted.

The application for clemency of James B. Wilson, convicted in Indiana of mailing an obscene paper, has been denied. Concerning his case, the President says:

"This convict was one of the editors and proprietors and a distributor through the mails, and otherwise, of a disgustingly vile and obscene newspaper. His conviction and sentence were an event distinctly tending to the promotion of public morals, and the protection of the sons and daughters of our land from filth and coruption at a time when indecent public newspaper publications are so dangerous and common. Everybody in favor of cleanliness should encourage the punishment of such offenses, and desire that it should be more frequently imposed. While I am much surprised by the number of respectable people who have joined in urging clemency in this case, my duty seems to clear to me that I am not in the least tempted to interfere with the just and wholesome sentence of the Court."

To Build a Hall in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Daughters of the American Revolution this morning in their congress made plans for building a hall, 200 by 200 feet, on the monument lot, and raised about $25,000 to start the work. A bill to give them the site has passed the Senate and is expected to pass the House before the close of this session.

August Jansen Is Insane.

On the recommendation of County Physician Converse and City Physician Simon of Hoboken, August Jansen, alias "Count Swedenborg," who was arrested for demanding money from Mrs. E. P. C. Lewis and other wealthy families, has been sent to an insane asylum.

A Child Run Over by a Truck.

Jennie Costello, three years old, of 311 Rivington Street, was run over and killed in front of her home yesterday by a coal truck. The driver, Patrick Smith, of 87 Mangin Street, was arrested.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Delightful Designs.
Library Tables—$13.

THE WATERS SUBSIDING.

Flood in Pennsylvania Lessening—Worst Believed to be Over at Cincinnati and Louisville—Deaths in Kentucky.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 24.—The flood reached a dangerous height last night, and the water kept climbing until at 1 o'clock this morning the official gauge at Davis Island Dam recorded 27.01 feet. The marks at the foot of Wood Street, Pittsburg, recorded 29.06 feet at the same hour. The water then remained stationary until 4 o'clock, when it began slowly to subside. Various estimates place the losses in the Monongahela Valley, where the water reached points never touched by previous floods, at considerably over $1,000,000.

In Pittsburg and Allegheny scarcely an industrial plant fronting on the rivers is in operation to-day, and many days must elapse before the factories can be operated. The rivers to-night had fallen four feet from their highest point.

AT CINCINNATI.

The River Still Rising—One Hundred Families Homeless.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The Ohio River is still rising at the rate of two inches an hour, which has been the rate for the last twelve hours. At 8 o'clock to-night 58 feet 4 inches was the stage.

Although the river is falling at Pittsburg, it will take until Friday or Saturday for the crest of the rise to pass here under the most favorable circumstances. The sixty-foot stage will be reached early to-morrow morning.

Many families in the suburbs of Covington, Newport, and Dayton have been forced to leave their houses.

SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

The Loss of Life—Streams Returning to Their Banks.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 24.—The Ohio River continues to rise at Louisville and has passed the danger line. The water rose three inches an hour all last night and two and one-half inches an hour to-day. At 6 o'clock this evening the marks showed twenty-seven feet on the falls, which is three feet above the danger line.

The impression is that the water will not rise over two feet more and is expected to come to a stand some time to-morrow. The water has reached some of the buildings in the low sections of the city, but no great damage has been done. No serious damage has been reported from other towns along the Ohio River.

At Vanceburg scores of houses have been rendered tenantless, while a large part of Cattlettsburg, including the business section, is inundated. At Maysville a number of houses are in the water.

Kentucky streams are going back into their banks again. The Kentucky River is still rising in the upper waters at the rate of an inch an hour, but is at a standstill at Frankfort. The Licking is rising two inches an hour at its mouth, but it is almost stationary above. The Cumberland River has begun to fall.

Reports from the mountain districts indicate a greater loss of life than was first indicated. Henry Holcombe, a school teacher, was drowned in Clay County; James M. Morgan, with his wife and child, were lost in Beaver Creek, Floyd County, being carried away with their home. A Mormon missionary named Merton was drowned near the foot of Mount Elkhorn, Pike County. A aged woman in Leslie County was drowned while trying to ford a creek.

GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

Senate Action Delayed—A Hearing This Afternoon.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Senator Stranahan said, after the Senate session to-day, that by some "fluke" the Greater New York bills had not been announced by the Senate Clerk before the adjournment.

Senator Ellsworth had moved that the Senate adjourn, thinking the Clerk had announced the introduction of the Greater New York charter and accompanying bills, and was surprised to learn it had not been done.

This delays the formal introduction of the charter in the Senate until to-morrow morning.

The first hearing on the Greater New York charter will be held to-morrow afternoon before the Cities Committee of the Senate and of the Assembly. Senator Stranahan has received word from Secretary George M. Pinney, Jr., of the Greater New York Commission, saying that he and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Seth Low, and other members of the commission will be present.

Word has come to some of the Republican machine leaders in the Legislature that an attempt is to be made to amend the Greater New York charter in some important particulars.

This movement will come from Republican politicians, and the amendments they will try to secure are in line with the position taken by Mayor Strong and Seth Low, more particularly with reference to the dual legislative body which the majority of the commission favored.

These amendments will be proposed without any hope or expectation of defeating the charter. The wishes of the politicians in this matter have not been stated here, and the final orders of Mr. Platt and his lieutenants in New York City and Brooklyn have not been issued. It is said here that the question of a change in the particular named will be carefully gone over by Mr. Platt, Chairman Hackett, Edward Lauterbach, Jacob M. Worth, and other loyal political experts in a few days, and a programme will be mapped out. Some members of the Legislature are opposed to the dual Council, and the great majority of the Republicans from up the State will take the judgment of the gentlemen named in all things affecting the charter.

Another scheme of the politicians proposes to curtail the Mayor's power of removal by providing that after the first six months he may remove on charges approved by the Governor. Some of the closest friends of Mr. Platt are confident not only that amendments will be proposed but that they will be carried through.

TALKED ON GREATER NEW YORK.

Some Points of the Charter Commended by Prof. Gunton.

President Gunton of the School of Social Economics lectured on the "Greater New York Charter" at 34 Union Square, last evening.

"The charter is not perfect," he said. "Charters and constitutions that are made are likely to be arbitrary. England has the best charter in the world, because it was not made, but grew. If we are to wait until we get a perfect charter we would never have one.

"We are to have home rule. New York City, and not Albany, is to make the laws for us. That is a good feature. Secondly, the council cannot give indefinite franchises to corporations. The franchises are for a term of years only, and are subject to revaluation. Thirdly, even when the council grants a franchise, the Board of Apportionment must agree, and finally, the Mayor stands over all with his veto. Fourthly, the Board of Improvements is so constituted that the central district cannot control the improvements in the outlying boroughs. A majority of the board decides. Fifthly, the bi-partisan Police Board is not a good point. There are to be four members, two of each party, and dead-locks, delays, and blocking of the work are certain to result. Experience has proved this.

"There ought to be three members, and then these difficulties could not arise.

"The power that makes appointments should have the right of removal. To have efficiency, there must be responsibility, and in this case the responsibility lies nowhere. Removal for cause only means no removal at all.

"The new charter makes the Greater New York purely democratic in its Government; makes it a State, in that sense; puts Albany and Lexow out of the governing power of our city. It is capable of doing two great things, making ours the best and most beautiful city in the world, and giving us the power to govern ourselves."

DECORATING THE CAPITAL

Washington Making Preparations for the Inauguration Festivities—Yellow and White to be Blended.

NATIONAL FLAG EVERYWHERE.

The President-Elect's Train—Time of Departure from Canton—Itinerary of the New York National Guard—Orders by the Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The decoration of the Treasury Department Building for the inaugural festivities began to-day, and the rest of this week and the first three days of next week will be devoted to putting the city into appropriate garb for the quadrennial occasion.

Every available bit of space along the line of march marked out for the military and civic procession has been utilized for the erection of stands for spectators. For no previous event of the kind have so many of these structures been built. All the public reservations between the White House and the Capitol have been turned over to the people, who secured contracts from the Inaugural Committee to erect stands. The construction and decoration of these will be uniform and on a scale never before attempted. Some attention to artistic effect has been given so that in place of the rough board structures that met the eye at previous inaugurations, handsome covered platforms will be the order. The bases of these stands will be painted in representation of a clasic stone wall, while the posts will be handsomely trimmed with green and tricolor bunting, State shields, and American flags.

The display of the National ensign will be a marked feature throughout the city. Fifty thousand small flags have been distributed by the Inaugural Committee to persons who have dwellings or business houses along the line of parade. Every stand will have a number of flagstaffs of varying length, each supporting a flag of appropriate size. One big hotel on the line of parade already floats a big American flag from every window. Yellow and white bunting, representing the two principal money metals, will be used lavishly in decorating. The Treasury Department Building is already sufficiently covered with designs in these shades to show how effectively they can be utilized together.

Chairman Bell of the Inaugural Committee called on President Cleveland to-day and made arrangements for the usual ceremonial call to be made by the President-elect on the President. This will take place at 11 o'clock on the morning of March 3. President Cleveland, according to custom, will return the call the same day.

A telegram received by the committee to-day says that a detail of Black Hussars of Chicago, one hundred men and horses, will be in the parade. They will be headed by the Governor of Illinois and his staff. The assignment of position in line to organizations ended with provision for the Black Hussars and no further places in the parade can be given, excepting to the Second New Jersey Regiment.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT'S TRAIN.

It Will Leave Canton Next Monday Evening.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 24.—The special train conveying President-elect McKinley and his guests from Canton to Washington will be known as the "Pennsylvania Railroad Venetian Red," all the cars composing the special being finished in that tint within and without.

The train will consist of one baggage car, one dining car, two Pullman sleeping cars, the Ardin and Delphos, for the accommodation of the Inaugural Committee and representatives of the press, and Special Pennsylvania Railroad Cars No. 505 and No. 38, which will be occupied by Major McKinley, his family, and personal friends.

The train will leave Canton Monday, March 1, at 8 P. M., and will be due in Pittsburg at 11:15 P. M., Eastern time; in Altoona at 3:05 A. M., in Harrisburg at 6:45 A. M., in Baltimore at 9:40 A. M., and in Washington at 11 A. M., March 2.

GOV. BLACK'S ITINERARY.

Orders Issued by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day issued the following special order, giving the itinerary as arranged for the Commander in Chief, Gov. Black, who will go to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley next week:

General Headquarters, State of New York,
Adjutant General's Office,
Albany, Feb. 24.

Special Order No. 30.

The following itinerary of and rules for the tour to Washington, D. C., is published for the information of all concerned, and such parts of S. O. No. 22, C. S., from these headquarters as may conflict with this order, are hereby revoked.

The Commander in Chief will leave Albany on the West Shore Railroad March 2 next at 9:50 A. M., and the members of his staff and others residing at west and north of Albany will take train with him at the same time.

The train will arrive at Jersey City, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, at 3:02 P. M., and the members of the staff of the Commander in Chief residing at New York and Brooklyn and the detail from Squadron A will report at the time and place to take the train.

The train will leave Jersey City at 3:25 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 8:25 P. M., where headquarters will be at the Hotel Cochran, Fourteenth and K Streets, Northwest.

All parts of the uniforms, including riding breeches and patent leather boots, will be taken on the trip, but fatigue, with overcoats and swords, will be worn when taking train; full dress and sabres on the parade in Washington, with overcoats or capes as may be ordered at the time.

Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, is in charge of the mounts and horse equipments for the staff, (Gen. Flagler and Col. Treadwell excepted,) and for the color guard (three men detailed from Squadron A) and one mounted orderly.

Capt. Herbert I. Satterlee, Naval Militia, A. D. C., will provide subsistence en route and at Washington for the Commander-in-Chief, staff, color guard, (three,) and orderlies, (three.)

Hospital Steward Charles E. Davis, Tenth Battalion, is detailed for duty with the staff and will report to the Surgeon General on the train mentioned in Section 1 of this order, supplied with the hospital orderly pouch and field surgical case issued to the Tenth Battalion, the commanding officer of which will see that this is compiled with.

Those taking train at Albany will obtain transportation tickets from the Adjutant General; those taking train at Jersey City will obtain them from Col. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., A. D. C.

There will be two cars, one for the Governor and his personal party, and one for the staff.

The day and hour for returning have not yet been decided upon.

Private Ariel H. Ide, Sixth Separate Company, is detailed as an additional orderly, and will report to the Adjutant General for further instructions without delay.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
C. WHITNEY TILLINGHAST,
Adjutant General.

Preference Must Be Given to Veterans

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has decided that preference must be given veterans in the public service. He so ruled yesterday in giving his opinion on a writ of alternative mandamus in the suit brought by James Sweeny against City Works Commissioner Willis to compel the Commissioner to reinstate him.

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Patented Office Registry, 1878.
We believe it to be the BEST SOAP IN THE WORLD for all personal uses.
Health Food Co., 61 5th Av.,
and all Druggists.

BRYAN MAY TAKE THE STUMP.

Arrangements for a Silver Campaign in Ohio to Help McLean into the Senate.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Arrangements are being made for a thorough stumping tour in Ohio by William J. Bryan in the coming campaign for the election of the Legislature that will choose the successor to Marcus A. Hanna in the United States Senate.

Mr. Bryan, if he decides to come, will work in the interest of John R. McLean, who will be the candidate of the Democrats for Senator.

The Democratic leaders in Ohio believe that by hard work and good management a free silver Senator can be secured here. They will rely largely upon the dissatisfaction which they expect to follow the appointment of Mr. Hanna to the Senate and appear in the Republican vote next Fall.

Bryan on Silver Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Bryan was asked to-night "What do you think of the address issued by the silver Republicans?"

He replied: "I believe that they are right in continuing a separate organization as silver Republicans. They were among the most effective supporters of bimetallism during the campaign, and since the election they have stood unshaken and undismayed. They do not consider themselves Democrats or Populists, and since they cannot affiliate with the Republican Party while it stands for the gold standard, they have wisely decided to complete an organization and hold their forces together.

"The Democratic Party deserved their confidence in 1896, and I hope that it will deserve their support in the next campaign."

Bryan Entertained by McLean.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—John R. McLean entertained William Jennings Bryan at dinner to-night. There was no politics connected with the affair, both Republicans and Democrats being present.

PENROSE VISITS M'KINLEY.

Knows Nothing of Cameron's Desire to Go to Russia.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Senator-elect Boies Penrose of Philadelphia arrived in Canton this morning. He came to deliver a message to Mr. McKinley, the purport of which was not revealed.

Senator Penrose said, in reference to the rumor that Don Cameron was an aspirant for the Russian Embassy, that he never heard Mr. Cameron or any of his friends refer to the matter.

Mr. Penrose had a long talk with Mr. Hanna, but the President-elect was unable to see him.

Mark Hanna returned to Cleveland this afternoon, and will not see Major McKinley again till he meets him in Washington Tuesday next. Owing to the fact that the President-elect suffers from some irritation of the throat, Mr. Hanna did not have as extended a talk with him as he would otherwise have done.

The rumor from New York that Col. J. J. McCook has intimated that he cannot accept the position of Secretary of the Interior is not verified here.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

An Intimation that Gov. Bradley Will Make an Appointment.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 24.—Gov. Bradley will not go to the inauguration of President McKinley. He said to-night that business complications of an official nature would make it necessary for him to remain at Frankfort, although he was anxious to attend the inauguration.

This is interpreted by knowing politicians to mean that the Governor will remain here to appoint a United States Senator to succeed Senator Blackburn, whose term will expire March 4. It is also believed that the Governor will call a special session of the Legislature for the 5th of March for the purpose of passing necessary financial measures whereby the State's creditors may be paid.

Speculation is rife to-night as to whom the Governor will appoint as Senator. The most reliable information seems to indicate that Judge W. H. Holt, formerly of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, will be the fortunate man. Others think St. John Boyle, who was nominated by the Republican caucus last Winter for Senator, will be appointed.

A rumor was in circulation this afternoon to the effect that Hanna and McKinley had advised Gov. Bradley to appoint Dr. Hunter in the interest of harmony, but those who know the Governor say he will never appoint his old enemy.

MR. PLATT BACK FROM FLORIDA

The Senator-Elect Refuses to Discuss Any Political Matters.

Senator-elect Thomas C. Platt and Mrs. Platt arrived home from Florida yesterday afternoon. Both were benefited in health by the trip.

Mr. Platt declined to discuss any political matters. A man who was talking with him asked:

"Did the formation of the new independent citizens' movement hasten your return?"

Mr Platt smiled, and said: "I read about that on the train coming over." He would not give his views on the new movement.

About the first thing Mr. Platt did was to look up Charles W. Hackett and congratulate him on his recovery from his illness. Mr. Hackett spent a good part of last evening with Mr. Platt.

Mr. Platt will have a talk to-day about the Greater New York charter with Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Senator Lexow will also call on him, and will probably discuss the results of the trust investigation, and the character of the report to be made to the Legislature. Senator Raines will probably see Mr. Platt either to-day or to-morrow, to talk over the amendments to be made to the liquor tax law.

It was the opinion on the part of the politicians that Mr. Platt curtailed his trip to give his personal attention to these and other matters. He said that he would probably leave for Washington Saturday.

MAY SELL THE BIG GARDEN.

Madison Square Property Has Not Paid—The Directors' Meeting.

Madison Square Garden may soon be sold by the company, or devoted to some enterprise that gives better promise of dividends than the present arrangement does. The property has proved too cumbersome and too costly for profit. The sale of it was considered some time ago, but nothing came of it. Since that time it has been reported frequently that negotiations for its purchase were pending, and only a few days ago it was rumored that the Pabst Brewing Company had made an offer to buy it.

A special meeting of the Directors has been called for March 6. The circular calling this meeting states that it is for the purpose of "discussing the future policy of the company, determining the disposition to be made of its property, by sale or otherwise, and whether or not the company shall attempt to continue its business, and for transacting any other business that may come before the meeting."

Frank K. Sturgis, President of the Madison Square Garden Company, said yesterday that nothing could be determined as to the future of the Garden until the meeting of the Directors and officers.

It was stated by one of the members of the company that the theatre, assembly halls, and restaurant have always been a loss, and the only part of the property that paid was the Garden itself.

The Garden was completed in 1890. The total cost was about $2,000,000, of which $1,500 000 was for the building. It is said that the loss has averaged about $10,000 a year. Frank K. Sturgis is President; James C. Young, Secretary; and James T. Woodward is Treasurer of the company. The Directors are J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Lanier, James T. Woodward, D. O. Mills, H. L. Nicholas, F. K. Sturgis, Stanford White, Hermann Oelrichs, H. H. Hollister, and William F. Wharton.

NOT TO SIGN PAY WARRANTS.

REQUEST OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORMERS ANTICIPATED.

Controller Wants Courts to Pass upon Appointment of District Attorney's Stenographers Without Competition.

George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, wrote to Controller Fitch Tuesday, calling his attention to the appointment of certain stenographers and other clerical employes in the District Attorney's office without competitive examination. Mr. McAneny asked the Controller not to sign any pay warrants for any persons so appointed.

The Controller yesterday replied that he had already taken such action with regard to the stenographers, but that he was not aware that the District Attorney had appointed other clerical employes.

The Controller inclosed to Mr. McAneny a copy of a letter which he sent to Mr. Olcott on Feb. 18 in reference to the appointment without competitive examination of Eliza W. Steele, John M. Wall, and Elizabeth Smith as stenographers. This letter concludes as follows:

"I have received from the Counsel to the Corporation an opinion dated Feb. 16, 1897, relative to the applicability of Section 9 of Article V. of the Constitution to new appointments of the Board of Education—a branch of the local government which like your own office has heretofore not been considered subject to civil service regulations. The concluding paragraph of this opinion reads as follows:

"'As to all persons holding clerical or other positions, excepting principals, teachers, and janitors, who have been appointed to the positions now held by them subsequent to Jan. 1, 1895, without examination, I think that their appointments are void and that you should withhold their pay.'

"While I do not assume to decide the question presented by your February payroll and your communication of the 1st inst., I am nevertheless constrained, in view of the important duties imposed upon auditing and disbursing officers by the clause in the Constitution above mentioned, and in view of the pendency of these questions before the courts, to withhold payment of the salaries of the stenographers herein mentioned."

It is probable that the matter will be taken into court and a test case made on the stenographers.

THE WEST SIDE DUMPS.

Antagonistic Letters Exchanged on That Subject by Cyrus Clark and Col. Waring.

Cyrus Clark, President of the West End Association, yesterday sent to Col. Waring a letter relating to the steel pocket dump the latter would establish at West Ninety-sixth Street. He said the Legislature, not his association, passed the law prohibiting dumps on public parks above Fifth-ninth Street, and continued:

"I know that you fought valiantly in our late war. In April your immortal commander will be interred in his permanent tomb, costing over $500,000, and yet within sight of that noble monument you are anxious to erect a dump for refuse. The two projects will create in the minds of thousands a comparison which can hardly be favorable to the reputation you have so well maintained during your administration."

Col. Waring in reply said that he does not believe the odor from the Seventy-ninth Street dump extends many blocks, but papers may have been badly blown about. He says there will be no nuisance from the contemplated steel pocket dump and quickly loaded steamer.

He said the West End Association secured the passage of law prohibiting the establishment of a dump on any of the parks above Fifty-ninth Street, and that the association must secure its repeal.

He declined to discuss the matter of expenditure of money by his department, saying he is the better judge concerning that. He denied that he seeks to depreciate values and said he purposes to do all he can to raise them.

On the criticism that the proposed dump near Grant's Tomb will create an unfavorable impression, he said: "I accept as my own his motto: 'I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer.'"

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT AID.

The Women's Society Meet—The Various Committees Selected.

The Women's Auxiliary of the University Settlement Society held its first meeting yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, 19 West Thirty-fourth Street.

James B. Reynolds, one of the hard workers of the New York Settlement, gave an address in which he sketched the work accomplished. The various committees which have been wholly or partly selected were announced. They were:

House Committee—Chairman, Mrs. Edward S. Mead; Library Committee—Chairman, Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis; Mrs. Gustav Wetzler, and Miss Radcliff; Kindergarten Committee—Chairman, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt; Mrs. J. D. Prince, Mrs. Nicholaus Murray Butler, and Mrs. R. P. Huntington; Musical Committee—Chairman, Miss Laura J. Post; Circulating Library Committee—Chairman, Mrs. James Benkard; Mrs. C. F. Chickering, and Mrs. M. Wilmerding.

The Auxiliary Society was organized at the meeting of the University Settlement Society Jan. 29. It will hold meetings on the last Thursday of each month at 11 o'clock in the morning in the Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The officers are: President—Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer; Vice President—Mrs. John A. Lowry; Secretary—Miss Florence B. Dike; Treasurer—Miss Edith Kendall. Among the Honorary Vice Presidents are Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. William E. Strong, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. William C. Whitney.

PROF. RYAN KILLED HIMSELF.

A Letter Which Proves that He Committed Suicide.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 24.—It has just been discovered that Prof. George Ryan of Bowling Green, Ohio, who was in charge of a school near there, committed suicide. He was killed by a train a couple of days ago, accidentally, it was thought at the time. Now this note has been found, addressed to his landlord:

"If you wish, leave my room just as it is. Send letters and manuscript by express to J. N. Baker, Bowling Green. Life is sweet, but rest is sweeter. I have spent the best part of my life doing for others, and few to do for me. Trouble has been my portion at all times. Love to my dear pupils and teachers, in whom I was deeply interested. Sincerely yours,

GEORGE E. RYAN."

Ryan came to Ohio a short time ago from Syracuse, N. Y., and a nephew is now on the road with his remains, en route to Vinton, N. Y., where the suicide's body will be buried.

Dr. Potter to Have Water.

The Health Board issued an order yesterday that the water supply of the Baptist Tabernacle building, which has been turned off, should be turned on again. The order was given on the recommendation of an Inspector, who found that filth had accumulated on account of there being no running water in the part of the house occupied by the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter.

Hood's Pills
Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

Scribner's For March Is Out To-Day.

(This is the third number of the New Decade.)

"There is something about Scribner's which one does not find in the other magazines of the day. It seems to have a progressive spirit back of it."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"THE ART OF TRAVEL" is begun by Lewis Morris Iddings. How to travel wisely "By Land" is discussed in this number and depicted by five artists that have been great travelers.

In "THE CONDUCT OF GREAT BUSINESSES" series "The Business of a Factory," by Philip G. Hubert, Jr., shows—not the workings of the machinery, but the working of the brains back of it. The illustrations (there are 22, of them, by E. L. Blumenschein,) like those of the first two articles, are drawn from actual scenes.

"No more entertaining nor instructive series could have been devised, nor one more in consonance with the spirit of the times or the tendency of progressive thought."—Lowell Citizen.

C. D. GIBSON made a study of "London Audiences" for the second of the "London As Seen by C. D. Gibson" series.

"THE BANDERIUM OF HUNGARY" was the 1,000th anniversary of that monarchy, and took place last Summer. But few know that,

WANAMAKER'S
BROADWAY, FOURTH AVE. NINTH TO TENTH STS.

It is nothing to the millions of newspaper readers in New York, but some scores of thousands are interested in our extended and perfected delivery service for local New Jersey.

Our own wagons reach out from Newark to South Orange, Montclair, Bloomfield, Elizabeth, and the vicinage. Just a bit of enterprise that brings a daily cumulative response.

But everybody, or at least all women, are interested in Spring Dress Goods. A stock that charms. Experienced advertisers grow enthusiastic, and Dress Goods men grow proud as the new stuffs emerge from the packing cases—butterflies bursting chrysalis bonds.

There are cheap sneers at shops and trade. But textile arts are fine arts, when applied to dress or decoration. Producing or exploiting them is worthy work.

There's a long Dress Goods story, but the newspapers cannot tell it. The goods are eloquent, but the lily painter can neither quote nor describe them.

They must tell their own story to each audience of one—or at most, to each little group of friends. The salesmen are the showmen.

On Dit: Not a Black Dress Goods season, and yet the continuous attendance at the corner of Tenth street and Fourth avenue contradicts the rumor. Either black stuffs are fashionable, or all buyers of black stuffs come here.

But blacks this year are not strictly blacks, for the open mesh stuffs take color from foundation Silks, and give any effect that good taste may dictate.

Here is a black damask figured Grenadine—all-silk—22 in., 75c, but you can have the same 45 in., at $1.50. Many others are both widths, and it's a great advantage to have a choice. Grenadines! Scores, hundreds. They bring conflict. Silks and Dress Goods, claim them. They are kept in both stocks. Visit each. If one doesn't please you, the other will.

Checks! They rule in Wool Dress Goods. Only one way to know how many we show. Seek, Find, See. French and German have caught the Shepherd's Plaid from Drumtochty. They vary it with stars and many changes. 50c and upward to the finest, richest, choicest.

Have you read all this about Dress Goods? Thanks! Now you'll come.

Upholstery Stuffs. Much news of them. It'll keep. But soon will be told.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. STEWART & CO.

A STATE BANK CLOSED UP.

Supt. Kilburn Takes Charge of the German-American of Tonawanda.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The German-American Bank of Tonawanda, a State institution, has closed its doors. Supt. Frederick D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department took possession of the bank to-day.

Supt. Kilburn caused an examination of the bank to be made ten days ago. As a result, he threw out about $71,000 of the paper held by the bank and said that $25,000 of this paper must be made good in cash and the balance charged off to the profit and loss account. In addition, Supt. Kilburn told the Directors of the bank that Cashier Reisterer must be replaced by Vice President Oelders. All this was done by the Directors.

A run on the bank started yesterday, and the institution was not in position to stand it. Accordingly, Supt. Kilburn took possession of the bank to-day.

The bank has a capital of $100,000. The last report made to the State Department, showing its condition at the close of business on December 9 last, stated that the total resources were $771,236; loans and discounts, $640,560, and that there was due depositors, $427,616.

Supt. Kilburn thinks the bank will be enabled to pay all depositors in full. He said to-day that Cashier Reisterer was not guilty of any wrong-doing, and that all that could be charged up against him was carelessness in administering the affairs of the bank.

EXCISE SPECIAL AGENTS.

The Genuine Always Have Their Commissions to Show.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman stated this afternoon that he had received complaints from different parts of the State against imposters who are representing themselves as excise special agents, and attempting to blackmail hotelkeepers and liquor dealers. Arrests had been made of such persons in New York and Rochester and complaints had come also from Sullivan County, Syracuse, and other points.

Commissioner Lyman says there is no man representing his department but has his commission or appointment under the seal of his department. He has this always about him, and if a person suspects that all is not right, he can always call upon the special agent for the presentation of his commission for inspection.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senator Stewart Introduces a Bill to Establish a Truant School—Coney Island Bridge Bill Passed.

PARTY FIGHT IN THE ASSEMBLY

Representative Abell and Others Protest Against the Rulings of Speaker O'Grady—A Shot at Theodore Roosevelt—Evidences of a Split in Republican Ranks.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Senator Stewart to-day introduced a bill for the establishment of a State truant school, as agreed upon by the State Department of Public Instruction and a committee of the city and village Superintendents of the State. It authorizes the State Controller and State Superintendent of Public Instruction to select a site and appropriates $100,000 for the expense of the site and for the erection of the building and placing it on a permanent footing. It has the approval of the Governor, who refers to it in his annual message. It provides that manual training shall be one of the established courses, and that truant children may be committed to it from any part of the State. It also provides that where local communities establish such schools, local commitments may be made.

These bills were passed:

Senator Brush—Providing for the construction of a bridge over Coney Island Creek, in the Thirty-first Ward of Brooklyn.

Senator Burns—Appropriating $45,000 for the completion of work on the new buildings at Sing Sing Prison.

Senator Higgins—Making the salary of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate $1,500 per year.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the operation of electrical conductors in the City of New York and the construction of a subway therefor by the United States between the Custom House and Sub-Treasury Building.

Senator Cantor—Incorporating the Sailors' Rest, in New York City.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Pavey—Setting aside $3,000 of the $12,000 appropriated for New York State's representation at the Tennessee Exposition to pay the expenses of the delegation to the negro department of the exposition.

Senator Martin—Making the penalty for arson in the second degree 25 years' imprisonment and for arson in the third degree 15 years', instead of 15 years' and 7 years' respectively.

Senator Burns—Creating a Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Yonkers, to be composed of four members, and reorganizing generally the Police Department of the city.

SPEAKER O'GRADY ATTACKED.

Accused by Republican Members of Denying Rights to Representatives—An Angry Discussion in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Representative Abell of Kings to-day protested against Speaker O'Grady's assumption of absolute power in the Assembly. A resolution by Mr. Garby was before the Assembly urging the New York members of Congress to support Congressman H. M. Baker's amendment to an appropriation bill permitting the reinstatement to the Federal service of dismissed employes without civil service examination.

Mr. Garby, the author of the resolution, made an attack on the manner in which National affairs were conducted under President Cleveland's first Administration and dwelt bitterly on his removal from office of Collector of the Port Daniel Magone in 1887. He severely criticised the National civil service procedure, and paid his compliments to the then United States Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt by saying: "If Theodore Roosevelt had served his party with half the zeal he had Grover Cleveland, he would have been thought much more of by those who knew him well."

At the conclusion of Mr. Garby's speech Mr. Nixon took the floor and declared the record of the Republican Party on the subject of civil service had been a fair one. He moved the resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee and on this moved the previous question.

This brought down protests from Democratic Leader Finn and Messrs. McKeown and Roche. Mr. McKeown had a substitute resolution to offer, but Speaker O'Grady refused arbitrarily to permit it to be read. Mr. Finn declared this treatment extremely unfair, and called for the yeas and nays. When the clerk began the roll call, Mr. Abell desired to explain his vote.

The Chair—The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Abell—Then I should like to be excused from voting.

The Chair—The Chair cannot grant this permission to the gentleman.

Mr. Abell—What! Am I neither to be allowed to explain my vote nor to refrain from voting?

There were murmurs of dissent from the Speaker's ruling all over the House. Democratic Leader Finn denounced the action of the majority as an example of mere brute force, and gave notice that if it was the intention to choke off debate when, as had been done by Mr. Garby, accusations were made against Democratic leaders, he would, in every instance, call for the ayes and noes and consume as much time with the business of the House as the minority saw fit.

Speaker O'Grady—The gentleman from New York will remember he is talking by unanimous consent.

Mr. Finn—I'm very glad to hear it, and I thank all hands. Hereafter every bill will be read through if deemed necessary.

The motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Judiciary was then put and carried by a vote of 65 ayes to 42 noes.

A Second Squabble.

Mr. Husted called up his bill amending the insurance law. This created a livelier scene and a bigger parliamentary squabble than at any time this year. The bill was declared by the Chair to be improperly on the calendar, but motions regarding it were entertained. Mr. Roehr of Kings moved that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out and the bill recommitted. This was the occasion for shouts of "point of order" and "question of privilege" from nearly one-half the members of the House. Mr. Roehr (Rep., Kings,) was particularly vehement in his claims for recognition. The Speaker ruled Mr. Roehr's motion to strike out after to recommit out of order, and entertained Mr. Husted's motion that the bill be recommitted to committee without instruction.

This caused another uproar. Members rose all over the Chamber protesting against or urging Mr. Husted's motion be put.

Mr. Roehr was especially indignant.

"Let us have fair play," he shouted.

"The gentleman from Kings need not worry," answered the Speaker. "He always had and always will have fair play."

"Why do you rule one way one minute and the opposite way the next?" asked Mr. Roehr, addressing Speaker O'Grady.

Assemblyman Roehr was Speaker Fish's clerk last session, and is considered an authority on rules and points of order in legislative circles.

"The Chair will state that it will not permit a bill to be killed because of an imperfection in its title," answered Speaker O'Grady.

Mr. Roehr characterized the Chair's treatment as being arbitrary in the extreme, and the outcome of a desire to retaliate on him for having voted at times with the minority.

Mr. Green at this juncture made the point of order that the bill, not being properly on the calendar, no motion was in order regarding its disposition. The Chair ruled peremptorily that the point was not well taken, and finally put Mr. Husted's motion to recommit the bill to the Insurance Committee, which was adopted.

Meaning of the Bill.

The Husted bill, which caused so much disturbance, amends the insurance law regarding the operation of mutual fire insurance corporations. It was recommitted because its title was defective.

The House then took up its regular calendar on the order of third reading of bills. The following bills were passed:

Mr. Springer—Providing that the authorities having charge of the clearing and enlarging of the channels of streams shall have the right to drive piles or throw up embankments on abutting property in the prosecution of their work.

Mr. Sears—Fixing the salary of the State Superintendent of Banking at $7,000 per annum.

Mr. Saunders—Providing that all collectors of taxes shall furnish an official receipt, giving name, amount, description of property, and all necessary information regarding property and persons taxed.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were among those introduced:

Mr. Kennedy—Providing for the appointment by the Governor of the New York and Queens County Free Bridge Commission for the purpose of constructing a permanent bridge over the East River, extending from New York and Blackwell's Island and thence to Long Island City. The commission is to have full power to acquire land and make contracts, and shall consist of six persons, each to receive $3,000 per annum. Bonds are to be issued for the construction of the bridge.

Mr. Adler—Providing that executions against a person shall not be issued in cases where action is brought to receive personal property, not exceeding $50 in value, delivered to the defendant under an agreement to purchase the same upon a conditional sale or a lease or a mortgage.

Mr. Gilleland—Vacating assessments made on property for the construction of a viaduct and approach to McComb's Dam Bridge over the Harlem River, and providing that the expense of such construction shall be borne by the City of New York.

STAGE REGULATION BILL.

Anthony Comstock and Mrs. Martin Favor Its Passage.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The Senate Codes Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on Senator Mullin's bill, prohibiting the appearance in any theatre or public resort of any person in tights or in a practically nude state in the presence of the opposite sex.

Anthony Comstock introduced Mrs. Emily D. Martin, Superintendent of the Pure Literature Department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who spoke in favor of the bill. She said that she did not oppose the legitimate drama, but she did protest against the low standard of many of the theatres of the day. She declared that she represented 1,000,000 women who were crying out against the immoral tendency of the times. It was a question of decency, she declared, of right, or wrong.

Mr. Comstock also favored the bill. He exhibited some photographs of women, who, he declared, had appeared in New York theatres during the past years in the same manner as the pictures represented. He referred to the Seeley dinner, and declared that the penitentiary or State prison was the place for the men who arranged that affair. He referred to the couchee-couchee dances, and said there was no provision of law covering such cases. The bill under discussion, he said, would reach the persons who managed and arranged for such disgraceful exhibitions.

Mr. Comstock exhibited many pictorial supplements of New York newspapers, and also dramatic papers, which showed pictures of women partly nude, and declared that such pictures were degrading and were contaminating to youth. Billboards on the streets, too, said Mr. Comstock, are not decent, and the bill would prevent the exhibition of indecent pictures on street signs.

THE HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.

Favorable Report on Bills by the Cities Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The Assembly Cities Committee gave special hearings to-day on all bills which have been introduced up to date affecting the erection of buildings in New York City. There were four measures—one by Mr. H. T. Andrews, one by Mr. Husted, one by Mr. Finn, one by Senator Page, and two by Mr. Austin. All of these bills are drawn to regulate the height of buildings or to require special observance of fire-proof laws of the Building Department of New York. One bill, by Mr. Andrews, provides for the erection of fences before buildings in the course of construction, for the protection of pedestrians.

Among those present at the hearing who spoke in support of or in opposition to the measures were Richard Deeves, Capt. John P. Leo, Julius Mayer, S. Eidlitz, J. Gerard, and James W. Tryer, all representing various building interests in New York City. Messrs. Deeves and Leo favored any increase in the unit of height, while Mr. Tryer opposed it.

The bill requiring the erection of fences in front of buildings was opposed by S. Eidlitz, who claimed it would put builders to a useless expense. Julius Mayer opposed Mr. Husted's measure because it did not specify that fire-proof buildings should be erected in accordance with the existing building laws. The committee will report favorably on three of the bills under discussion, as follows:

Senator Page—Providing that all buildings over seventy-five feet shall be of fire-proof material.

Assemblyman Austin—Providing that fire-proof buildings may be constructed not to exceed 200 feet in height.

Assemblyman Andrews—Providing that the Board of Building Examiners of New York City shall include one member of the Builders' League of such city, who shall be an architect or builder.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

Bill to Give Free Rides to Legislators Reported Favorably.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Railroad Committees of the two houses to-day decided to report favorably the bill providing that the Secretary of State shall issue to the Governor and his secretary, to the Lieutenant Governor, the heads of all State departments, the members of the Legislature, the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court Justices, and the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the Assembly a certificate for use by such officials when traveling on public business, which must be accepted by all railroad corporations for the transportation of such officials over their lines.

Hamilton Harris, General Ticket Agent Daniels of the New York Central, and Lewis Carr, representing the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, appeared before the Senate Codes Committee to-day on Senator Mullin's Anti-Scalpers bill. The bill provides that no person shall sell or other person purchase unused portions of railroad tickets under penalty of a misdemeanor. Mr. Daniels favored the bill. A further hearing will be had next Wednesday.

The Senate Railroad Committee this afternoon gave a hearing on Senator Ford's bill extending until 1899 the time for the New York Connecting Railway Company to begin the construction of its road, and until 1904 to complete it. Oliver W. Barnes, the President of the company, argued in favor of the bill. No action was taken on the bill.

The Assembly Ways and Means Committee will report the following bills favorably to-morrow:

Mr. Austin—Appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of a library for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department.

Mr. Roehr—Appropriating $15,000 for the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of the State of New York.

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $85,000 for extraordinary repairs and other purposes in the maintenance department of the Capitol building.

Mr. Bondy—Reappropriating $3,179,112 of the unexpended balance of $4,000,000 for the improvement of the State canals.

THE NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL.

Educators Discuss the Question of Incorporation.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—A great array of distinguished educators was assembled in the Senate Chamber this afternoon to oppose the bill incorporating the New York Law School, upon which a hearing was given by the joint Judiciary Committees of the two houses. Among them were Seth Low, President of Columbia College, and Prof. Murray Butler of the same institution; Chancellor McCracken and Prof. Stoddard of the University of New York, Chancellor Day of the Syracuse University, President A. V. V. Raymond of Union College, Dr. Morris J. Lewis, Secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, Prof. Forbes of the Rochester University, President Taylor of Vassar, the Right Rev. Bishop William Croswell Doane of the Regents, and others.

Chancellor Day said he was here solely in the interests of education and not as the champion of any institution. He was here with others interested in education to guard the reputation of New York, gained through years of struggle. A high standard had now been attained and it was the earnest desire of the Regents to maintain this standard. Any legislation which privileged a professional school to establish its own standard he declared to be unwise.

President Low of Columbia made a concise statement of the objections of himself and others to the incorporation of this school. He first denied the charge which he understood had been made that Columbia College had been persecuting the New York Law School. Columbia, he said, had better business than this. But if the statement were made that Columbia had urged that no degree of law should be given for less than a three years' course, that was true. Columbia had insisted upon the three years' course and he did think the State should lower the standard of its degree below that of its oldest university. He contended that it was opposed to all the educational interests of the State that the degree conferring power should be granted to any institution which had not an endowment of $500,000.

Chancellor McCracken said that the only quarrel he had had with the Regents was when they had placed the State in the position of standing sponsor for this New York Law School. He stood simply for the maintenance of the high standard of education which this State and the Regents had attempted to maintain.

President Forbes of Rochester University said that he was not interested in any law school, but was interested in a higher education. He objected to the precedent which it was proposed to establish by the Austin bill.

President Tryer of Vassar said he merely wished to emphasize the arguments of Prof. Forbes. He said the State should not grant power to any institution to confer degrees upon a lower standard than that prescribed by the regents.

Prof. Butler spoke in the same strain as did Dr. Lewis for the medical colleges. He said that if such privilege were granted to this school private medical schools would justly demand similar recognition, and the present standard could not be thus maintained.

Frank H. Platt, son of Senator-elect Platt, said he stood alone before the committee in favor of this bill, but he supposed that it was argument the committee wanted rather than numerous champions. This bill, he said, was favored by nearly all the Judges in New York, and he had in his possession their written indorsement. He denied that the New York Law School was purely a money-making institution. Its instructors were paid a regular salary, and the surplus earnings were laid aside for the future establishment of an endowment. Other institutions had been more fortunate in receiving munificent gifts, and the New York Law School would be very glad of the opportunity to accept such gifts, but in their absence it had only to accumulate a sufficient surplus to receive the protection accorded those now possessing the $500,000 endowment. After six years of existence its surplus now amounted to between $50,000 and $60,000. He denied that the standard of education in the New York Law School was lower than in other schools, and said it was higher than any other in the State, with the possible exception of Columbia, and produced catalogues of other schools and statistics in support of his assertions. His argument was largely a repetition of that before presented to the committees.

Bishop Doane was the last speaker, reviewing the arguments presented against the bill, and denying the charges of discrimination. The committee took no action.

THE SAVINGS BANK BILL.

Opposition to the Publication of Dormant Accounts.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Men who have given many years of their lives to the building up of large savings banks in New York City appeared before the Assembly Committee on Banks this afternoon, in opposition to Assemblyman T. F. Meyer's bill requiring savings banks to mail to each depositor annually a statement of the balance standing to his credit.

The bill also provides that a savings bank must cause to be published annually a list of dormant accounts.

Those who appeared in opposition to the bill were John Harsen Rhodes, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank of New York; Andrew Mills, President of the Dry Dock Savings Bank of New York; Col. Sprague of the Union Dime Savings Bank of New York, Secretary Brush of the Williamsburg Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Treasurer Ball of the Newburg Savings Bank, Samuel R. Rainey, Treasurer of the Hudson Savings Bank, and J. Howard King and Col. Townsend of the Albany Savings Bank.

They argued that the operation of this proposed law would cost the savings banks $250,000 annually, and that it was an unnecessary measure. They claimed that it was unfair for the legislators to interfere with the operations of institutions that were founded for the benefit of the masses, and stated that every State Superintendent of Banks was opposed to the publication of dormant accounts, as it would only result in opening a way for shyster lawyers to swindle poor people. This completed the hearing.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Assemblyman Roehr's Bill for the Government of Corporations.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Assemblyman Roehr (Rep., Kings,) to-day introduced a bill to prevent contributions by corporations or joint stock associations to political parties. It provides as follows:

"Section 1. It shall not be lawful for a corporation or joint stock association, neither directly nor indirectly, by an officer, agent, employe thereof, or any other person, to pay or contribute any money or other valuable thing to or for any political party, organization, or committee, or other person representing the same.

"Sec. 2. On the first day of July of every year said corporations and joint stock associations shall file with the Controller of the State an affidavit, sworn to by the President or Treasurer of said corporations or joint stock associations, declaring that no such contribution was made during the year preceding said first day of July. Any person violating the provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is punishable by a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $500, and also by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year.

"Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

THE AMERICAN GUARD.

A Bill for the Organization of School Children.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Senator Brush to-day introduced a bill creating the American Guard of the State of New York.

It provides that all able-bodied male pupils over eleven years old, who are regular scholars in any of the academies, high schools, union, or other public schools of the State, shall be enrolled by the Principals of such schools as members of the guard.

The drill shall correspond to that of the National Guard, and the method of electing officers shall be determined by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Amendment to the Wiman Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Erastus Wiman has agreed to an amendment to the Parshall bill removing the restriction as to the capital that may be employed by a corporation navigating the State Canal. The amendment was suggested by the millers of Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, and Syracuse. It provides that the Consolidated Lake and Canal Transportation Company, in which Mr. Wiman is interested, shall not charge a higher freight rate for local shipments in New York State than is charged comparatively to Western millers for a through rate.

AN ATTACK ON THE LOBBY

Bill Introduced to Regulate the Employment of Legislative Counsel by Corporations and Others.

PENALTIES FOR A VIOLATION.

Dockets to be Kept Showing the Names of Lobbyists and Their Employers—Publication of the Expenses of the Agents of People Asking Favors.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Assemblyman Roehr to-day introduced a bill intended to regulate lobbying for and against measures introduced in the Legislature.

The bill provides that every person or corporation employing any person to promote or oppose legislation shall cause the name of such person to be entered upon a legislative docket to be provided. Any person so employed shall see that his name is so entered. The Clerk of each house shall keep legislative docket books, one to be known as the docket of legislative counsel before committees and the other as the docket of legislative agents. In such dockets shall be entered the name and business address of the employer and of the person employed and the special subject of legislation to which the employment relates. Thus will be shown the names of all persons employed to watch or influence legislation, as well as the subject matter in which they are interested.

No person shall be allowed to appear as counsel before any legislative committee in respect to any legislation coming within the terms of this act unless his name appears on the legislative counsel docket. No person shall act as agent for any one regarding legislative matters unless his name appears in the legislative docket No person shall act in any manner as legislative counsel or agent in respect to any legislation unless his name duly appears upon the legislative docket.

No person shall be employed as a legislative counsel or agent for a compensation dependent in any manner upon the passage or defeat of any proposed legislation or upon any other contingency connected with the action of the Legislature or of either branch thereof, or of any committee thereof.

No person whose name is entered on the docket of legislative counsel shall render any service as legislative counsel or agent otherwise than appearing before a committee, as aforesaid, and by doing work properly incident thereto, or by giving legal advice.

The Legislature may provide by rules or otherwise for further regulating the employment of legislative counsel and agents and for disbarring persons acting as legislative counsel or agent for cause. A person disbarred shall not again be eligible to serve again as legislative counsel or agent within a period of three years.

Within thirty days of the adjournment of the Legislature every person, private or public corporation or association whose name appears upon the legislative dockets of the session as employing any legislative counsel or agent shall render to the State Controller a full, complete, and detailed statement, sworn to before a Justice of the Peace by the person making the same, or in the case of a corporation, by its President or Treasurer, of all expenses paid or incurred by such person, private or public corporation or association in connection with the employment of the legislative counsel or agents, or in connection with promoting or opposing in any manner, directly or indirectly, the passage by the Legislature of any legislation. Such accounts shall be rendered in such form as may be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of State. Such reports, when filed, shall be open to public inspection.

Any person, private or public corporation or association which shall violate any provision of the act shall, for such offense, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000. Any person who shall act as legislative counsel or agent contrary to the provisions of the act shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and shall be disbarred from acting in the capacity of legislative counsel or agent for the period of three years from the date of such conviction. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General, upon information, to bring prosecutions for the violation of the provisions of this act.

CONSECRATED AS BISHOPS.

The Rev. Mr. Quigley in Buffalo, the Rev. Mr. Prendergast in Philadelphia, and the Rev. Mr. Lenihan in Dubuque.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—With the solemnity and ceremony that mark such an event in the Roman Catholic Church, and in the presence of an audience that thronged St. Joseph's Cathedral, the Rev. James Edward Quigley was this morning consecrated Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Buffalo, to succeed the late Bishop Ryan.

The officers were the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, Archbishop of New York, who acted as chief consecrator; the senior assistant Bishop, the Right Rev. B. J. McQuaid of Rochester; assistant Bishop, the Right Rev. Charles H. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn; assistant priest, the Very Rev. James A. Lanigan, administrator of the diocese; deacons of honor, the Very Rev. Dean Pitass of Buffalo and the Very Rev. Dean Cannon of Lockport; deacon of the mass, the Rev. J. Bloomer of Elmira; notary, the Rev. John Sautinelli of Hoboken; masters of ceremonies, the Rev. John J. Sheehan and the Rev. James F. McGloyn of Buffalo. When the ceremonies were at an end the priests sat down to a banquet which was served in St. Stephen's Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—The Right Rev. Edmond F. Prendergast, Vicar General, who was named by Pope Leo XIII. to be auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia, was consecrated with the title of Bishop of Scillio in the Roman Catholic Cathedral here this morning. Archbishop Ryan officiated as consecrator, and was assisted by Bishop Hoban of Scranton and Bishop Horstman of Cleveland. Other prelates present were Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore; Bishop O'Hara of Scranton and his auxiliary Bishop, Hoban, Bishop McGovern of Harrisburg, and Bishop Mullen of Erie. The Rev. James F. Loughlin, D. D., Chancellor, preached the sermon and the mass was sung by the diocesan choir of priests and the students of St. Charles Borromeo Seminary at Overbrook, near this city.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 24.—The Rev. Thomas M. Lenihan of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was consecrated Bishop of Cheyenne, Wyoming, at the cathedral here this morning. A great multitude witnessed the ceremonies. The consecrator was His Grace the Most Rev. John Hennessy, D. D., Archbishop of Dubuque; the Right Rev. Thomas Bonacum, D. D., of Lincoln, Neb., acted as senior assistant bishop.

Bishop Lenihan in his youth served as altar boy in the cathedral in which he was consecrated to-day. He was educated in Bardstown, Ky., Cape Girardeau, Mo., and at St. Francis College, Milwaukee, and was the first priest ordained by Archbishop Hennessy, as he was the first Bishop consecrated by the Dubuque Metropolitan.

A Blind Girl's Claim Allowed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—A note, written in characters used by blind people, formed the basis of a claim against the estate of Elizabeth Carpenter. The claim, which has been allowed, was $607. It was presented by Hattie Sansley of Albany, N. Y., a blind girl, who was taught by Elizabeth Carpenter to use the peculiar characters in which the note is written. It was shown that the blind girl had intrusted her savings to the decedent.

THE STATE SAVINGS BANKS

Supt. Kilburn's Annual Report on Their Condition and Their Necessities.

DEPOSITS LARGELY INCREASED

The Main Requirement of the Legislature Is to Refrain from Interfering with Them—Unclaimed Deposits in the Banks.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—That part of the annual report of State Superintendent of Banking Frederick D. Kilburn relating to savings banks, trust companies, and safe deposit companies and miscellaneous corporations under the supervision of the State Banking Department will be sent to the Legislature to-morrow. It will state that during the year 1896, notwithstanding it was so markedly a period of uncertainty and anxious apprehension, no savings bank, trust company or safe deposit company in New York suffered from any cause a loss sufficient to require it to be closed or even to create serious embarrassment or excite public distrust. In respect to this showing, the Superintendent says:

"True, the withdrawal of savings banks deposits was so great for a time as in some cases to occasion anxiety, but the current began to set in the opposite direction in November, and under the circumstances the average of results for the year is altogether satisfactory. In this connection it is interesting to note that for more than eighteen years now there has not been a single savings bank failure in the State, though in four instances institutions of this class who had experienced losses have been permitted by the courts to scale their liabilities so as to restore them to solvency and enable them to continue business with the prospect that ultimately, save perhaps with a single exception, all will return to their depositors 100 per cent. upon their claims. Procedure by this method is far less costly than a receivership, and is in all respects more advantageous to every interest involved.

"Three savings banks were authorized by me during the year 1896, but friction quickly developed between the Trustees of one of them, making dissolution of the corporation advisable. Such action was accordingly had before business had been begun by it. On the morning of the first day of January, 1897, therefore, there were 129 savings banks in the State, an increase of two during the year. Their deposits upon the same day aggregated $718,176,868.51; their resources, $812,173,632.37, and their surplus of $98,653,237.41. The figures are an increase during the year of $2,697,916.05 in surplus, of $29,095,051.74 in resources, and of $26,412,384.64 in amount due depositors. More than five-sixths of the gain in the amount due depositors, or over $23,000,000 of the total of $26,000,000 for the year, was made between January and July, leaving barely $3,000,000 of increase to occur in the last half of the year. But the gain from interest alone during this period was four times the latter figure, which shows that the withdrawals in the same time must have exceeded the deposits by something like $9,000,000. The statement suggests how great a strain these institutions underwent during the Presidential campaign.

"The total number of savings banks depositors in the State is 1,787,968, or nearly 27 per cent. of the entire population, certainly a very remarkable showing, and especially so when it is remembered that there are twenty-nine counties which contain not a single savings bank, and according to the best information in my possession, the far larger portion of these depositors are wage-earners."

Should Be Legislated Out.

It is pointed out that the Central and the Manufacturers' Banks, in Troy, the Hope Savings Bank in Albany, and the Mechanics' Savings Bank in Brooklyn have been in active liquidation for years, and are very slow in liquidating their affairs, and the recommendation is made that they be legislated out of existence, and such deposits as they hold be turned over to the Banking department for payment to depositors when called for.

No new safe deposit company was organized during the year 1896, nor was there any change in the capital employed by them, except that the American Safe Deposit Company reduced its capital stock from $300,000 to $200,000. One new trust company, the Chautauqua County Trust Company, was organized during the year, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company increased its capital by $500,000.

Under the head of recommendations, Superintendent Kilburn says:

"The thoughtful reader of the savings banks statistics will have been impressed not merely by the immensity of values reported, but also by the enormous potentialities that are seen to lie within the savings banks system of the State, and by the great obligations they impose both upon the trustees of the institutions and upon the Legislature and this department. In forty years the combined resources of the savings banks of New York have increased nearly $800,000,000, and not improbably before the close of the century they will have passed the thousand million dollar-mark. With interests of this magnitude, comprehending in greater part the savings of children, women, and wage-earners, the classes least experienced and most helpless in business matters, it would be a crime not simply of mischievous or blundering legislation were we to meddle with them to their hurt, or if there were neglect to exercise intelligent vigilance for their safeguarding.

Ill-Advised Interference.

"The necessities of the situation are less in the direction of positive legislation than for abstention from ill-advised interference. Indeed, there are but two measures affecting these banks which occur to me as desirable to have made law at this time. They are the restriction suggested by Gov. Morton in his first annual message, and renewed by me in my last year's report, that savings banks and banks of discount shall not do business in the same room, and a prohibition restraining savings banks from depositing money with National banks, except in cases where the officers of the latter furnish a personal bond guaranteeing the security of the deposit. In the event of the failure of a State bank of deposit and discount which holds savings bank funds, the savings bank is by law a preferred creditor. That condition, it has been held by the United States Supreme Court, does not apply to a deposit in a National bank in like circumstances, and in a number of instances savings banks have sustained heavy losses in consequence. Unless the savings institution be very strong, such a loss might all but wreck it, and it seems only reasonable that statutory provision be made to guard against so dire a possibility. The requirement is perhaps the more to be urged in view of the facts that National banks are not permitted to deposit with State institutions, and that, whereas a number of losses have been experienced by savings banks through the failure of National banks at which they had deposited, no State institution has failed to return to a savings bank the last penny of its deposits. The law ought to expressly inhibit the placing the 'available fund' or the 'temporary deposits' representing 'the excess of current daily receipts over the payments' of savings banks in any bank where assurance is not practically absolute, through provision of law making them preferred claims or by special engagement of separate responsible interests that they shall be recoverable in almost any possible circumstances.

Unclaimed Deposits.

"Of the unwise propositions advanced from time to time regarding savings banks, there is one to which it is difficult to advert with preservation of patience. I refer to the attempt to compel the banks to publish lists of their so-called unclaimed deposits, or to mail notices to all depositors once a year stating the amounts of their balances. Either procedure would advise sharpers of facts which experience has taught that they would be quick to use to rob the unsuspecting, and it would also be so costly to execute as to add largely to the banks' expenses. Its suggestion is based upon the mistaken idea that there are fabulous sums in these banks abandoned by the depositors and accruing to the benefit of their management. The Constitutional Convention of 1894 investigated this question and ascertained that at that date all of the banks combined held less than $1,500,000 of money as to which there had not been additions by deposits or diminutions by withdrawals within twenty years, while the same inquiry revealed that, as to the exactly corresponding accounts in 1890, nearly $250,000, or, perhaps, 16 or 17 per cent., had been drawn out in the intervening four years. The really abandoned, or forgotten, deposits are inconsiderable, except, possibly, in a single bank, which reports almost 50 per cent. of the whole amount of dormant accounts in the State. All of these dormant accounts are reported to the Banking Department every year, so that there is no concealment in regard to them, nor any misuse or wrongful conversion of them. It will promote no public interest to disturb them, but, rather, if the details concerning them be made public property, it is probable that an army of confidence men and shyster lawyers would be enabled thereby to line their pockets at the expense of honest folk.

The Investments of Banks.

"The steadily growing total of the investments of savings banks may ultimately cause serious question as to the scope of securities which it shall be legal for them to hold, though such time is not yet in sight. At present nearly 35 per cent. of the indebtedness of New York City and County, and perhaps 80 per cent. of that of Brooklyn and Kings County, is carried by these institutions. Large proportions of the bonds of the State's interior cities, towns, villages, and school districts are also held by them. While it may be doubted if nearly all of these are not among the safest securities in the world, it is at least a fair subject for consideration how far it is best to lock up funds of the character of those under discussion in any single line of bonds. Advocacy of National repudiation has been made, though happily always without success, and, while by no means anticipated, it is not inconceivable that local assaults of a similar character might be undertaken to the depreciation of values and with resulting distrust which might be disastrous. Consequently, is it prudent to restrict the general plan of investments for savings banks further than it is carried by the present law, and is not the careful distribution of risks the wiser policy in finance where safety instead of speculation is the paramount consideration? However, I do not deem it advisable to in any way now extend the scope of savings bank investments, save possibly in exceptional individual cases of cities in near-by States whose credit is altogether undoubted.

"Another suggestion springing from these conditions is that the banks themselves should hold rigidly to the limitation of the law fixing $3,000 as the maximum amount on which any one depositor may be paid interest, and not permit the evasion sometimes practiced of opening a trust deposit for the benefit of a depositor whose account in the ordinary form has reached its legal bounds.

"In conclusion, I desire to bear evidence that according to all information in my possession, the savings banks of New York, almost or quite without exception, are managed with an eye single to the true interests of their depositors, and with an economy that cannot be over-commended. For the year 1896, the entire expenses of all of these banks in the State, including salaries and rentals, were less than $2,500,000, or at the rate of $2.07 for the investment and care of each $1,000 of their deposits and surplus."

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends. Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send for price list of choice Family Groceries.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP
41 and 43 Vesey St.

51st
ANNUAL STATEMENT
of the
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Net Assets, January 1, 1896.....$60,764,020.64

RECEIVED IN 1896.

For Premiums	$4,743,236.75	
For Interest and Rents	3,139,405.22	
Profit and Loss	50,140.75	
		$7,932,782.72
		$68,696,803.36

DISBURSED IN 1896.

For claims by death and matured endowments	$4,508,018.25	
Surplus returned to policy-holders	1,

DOGS STILL AN ATTRACTION.

YESTERDAY CHILDREN'S DAY AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

J. Pierpont Morgan Buys His Nibs—Melrose King Sold to Robert H. Burrows for a Large Sum.

The dogs in the Madison Square Garden received homage yesterday from hundreds of visitors. Black Prince Brampton, the best mastiff; Alton II., Le Prince and La Princess, the best St. Bernards; Simon de Sudbury, the English bloodhound; J. Pierpont Morgan's collies, George Gould's pointers, George Work's French bulldogs, the Boston terriers, and all the cracks in the other breeds were sought out and their points commented on.

It might have been called children's day, for in the afternoon there seemed to be almost as many little ones as adults. The big dogs are the favorites with children, probably because they are big, and because they will allow the visitors to stroke and pet them. The toy dogs, too, were favorites with children, but the terriers scared them. Their incessant snapping and barking frightened their young visitors.

The English Bloodhound Club had a meeting, and voted to present to Dr. C. A. Lougest a gold medal in appreciation of what he has done for the bloodhound in this country. The old officers of the club were re-elected. Dr. A. H. Stahl, the delegate of the club to the American Kennel Club, was instructed to ask that club to have the word "English" put in front of bloodhound in all premium lists.

J. Pierpont Morgan visited the show and had a look at his collies. He is greatly pleased with the success of the dogs of the Cragston Kennels. He is particularly taken with the Boston terrier fad that is so fashionable just now, and decided to purchase one of the best of these dogs in the show. First of all he offered $1,500 for Monte, the winner in the challenge class, dogs, but A. L. Goode, the owner, wanted $2,000. This was more than Mr. Morgan would pay. Later in the day he purchased His Nibs for $1,000 from Dr. W. G. Kendall.

The National Greyhound Club, at a meeting, decided to give a gold medal for winners at any coursing meeting, shown at the Sportsmen's Exposition. Dr. S. Dickson was requested to see if grounds could be secured in New Jersey for coursing meetings.

Robert H. Burrows of the Seaforth Kennels, has sold the smooth-coated St. Bernard, Melrose King, to J. W. Churchill of Melrose, Mass. The price paid was said to be about $2,500.

WOMEN MAY SEE THE FIGHT.

They Will Be Admitted to the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 24.—The women of Nevada and elsewhere who have for some weeks been clamoring for permission to see the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight are at last to have their desire gratified. Dan Stuart yesterday, through his representative, made the following statement:

"I will admit women to the fight simply because some of the most prominent men in the State have indicated a desire to bring their wives. I am not making this new move for the money there is in it, but as a matter of accommodation to the people mentioned. If women desire to see the fight I have nothing to say. They are the best judges of what they should and should not see."

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Favorites Won Four Times in Yesterday's Contests.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Raw, cloudy weather and a slushy track marked today's sport here. The attendance was 2,500, and as favorites won four times, the public did well in the battle with the bookies.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Dorothy III., 99 pounds, (Hirsch,) 7 to 5, won by two lengths; Lillian E., 96, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1, second by a head; May Ashley, 99, (Hough,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:20½. Anna Mayes, Stanza, Loyal Prince, and Judge Bullock also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Robert Bonner, 92 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5, won by half a length; Pop Dixon, 95, (Hirsch,) 15 to 1, second by two lengths; The Plutocrat, 103, (Dorsey,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:20¾. Bob Clamper, Mollie B., Buck Up, Hazard, and Pauline also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Ondague, 110 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 5, won by four lengths; Chicot, 108, (Caywood,) 2 to 1, second by six lengths; Terra Archer, 105, (Dorsey,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:55½. Spingal, May Ashby, and Half Mine also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Sharon, 97 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 5, won by a length; R. Campbell, 94, (Campbell,) 10 to 1, second by half a length; Helen Wrenn, 103, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:20½. Strathreel, Ella Penzance, and Roslyn also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Al Kyris, 100 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 5 to 1, won by two lengths; Mauritius, 97, (A. Barrett,) 6 to 1, second by three lengths; Pommery Sec, 100, (Dorsey,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:22½. Stevens, Snag, Surveyor, Mary Chance, Apostrophe, Rosa Elder, Charles Christy, Miriam M., and Bencuna also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Tagliona, 91 pounds, (Dorsey,) 7 to 2, won by a length; Paros, 101, (C. Reiff,) 3 to 1, second by two lengths; Flora Ballard, 90, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:37½. Summer Coon, Darlen, Miss Clarke, Bombard, Hippogriff, and Oklahoma Chief also ran.

Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Morano, 104 pounds, (H. Martin,) 8 to 5, won by a length; Old Jack, 100, (Barringer,) 15 to 1, second by eight lengths; Sabooth, 105, (Spencer,) 20 to 1, third. Time—4:33¾. Fallen Princess, Tom Spencer, Fusil, Borden, Dr. Mizner, Kiva, Eroica, Defiant, and Nitou also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Sir Richard, 110 pounds, (Piggott,) 20 to 1, won by a length; Brametta, 96, (Slaughter,) 18 to 5, second by two and a half lengths; Camelia, 96, (Jones,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:16¾. Hazel D., Hyman, Starling, Una Que Amo, Encino, and imp. Disparity also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three and one-half furlongs; for two-year-olds. Free Lady, 105 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 9 to 10, won by three-quarters of a length; Aluminum, 105, (H. Martin,) 11 to 5, second by six lengths; On Gua Nita, 105, (McHugh,) 20 to 1, third. Time—43¾. Moringa, Barney Schrieber, Irritator, Rosa, Delia M., and Rey El Salto also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, handicap. Ferrier, 110 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 9 to 5, won by a head; Installator, 107, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, second by eight lengths; Ostler Joe, 110, (Piggott,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. Doctor G., and Cabrillo also ran. Greyhurst was left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-quarter miles. Over five hurdles. Three Forks, 164 pounds, (Hennessy,) 1 to 2, won by three lengths; Reddington, 156, Goshran, 5 to 2, second, by three lengths; Gov. Budd, 136, (Summerfield,) 15 to 1, third. Time—2:20. Tuxedo, Herman, Dungarven, and Saragossa also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and one furlong, selling. Formal, 104 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 3 to 5, won by a nose; Perseus, 101, (Piggott, in 5, second by twelve lengths; Coda, 99, (Clawson,) 200 to 1, third. Time—1:55¾. Fullerton Lass, Frank Jaubert, and Marcel also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five furlongs, purse. Imp. Santa Bella, 102 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 4 to 5, won by three lengths; Preston, 114, (W. Martin,) 7 to 10, second by two lengths; Logan, 97, (J. Shields,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Doubledul, Potentate, and Lucille also ran.

Capt. Chapman on Sick Leave.

Capt. Chapman of the Tenderloin Precinct yesterday afternoon reported sick, and received an indefinite leave of absence. The Captain is suffering from a carbuncle on his right arm, and is in need of rest. In his absence, Sergt. McDermott is to have charge of the station house.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Fashionable Novelties.
Corner Chairs, $5.00.

A WOMAN BADLY BURNED.

Mrs. Richarden Ran Into the Street with Her Clothing Ablaze.

Mrs. Josephine Richarden, a young French woman of 143 West Thirtieth Street, was so badly burned at her home yesterday that it is believed she will not recover. She was taken to the New York Hospital.

The tenement house where she lived adjoins the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. The young woman was alone, with the exception of a year old baby. She was stuffing a newspaper into the kitchen range when the flames shot out and caught her dress. The next instant she was aflame from head to foot, and ran into the hallway screaming for help. The male tenants were all out, and the women became frightened at her shrieks and bolted their doors. Mrs. Richarden ran to the second floor, but finding no aid there ran down the stairway again and out into the street.

An unknown young man who was passing, took off his coat and threw it about her. He made an effort to put out the flames, but only succeeded in destroying his coat. Then two policemen went to the rescue and carried the woman into the stationhouse, where the flames were quickly put out with two pails of water.

Almost every portion of Mrs. Richarden's body was burned, and she was in an unconscious condition when the ambulance arrived. The ambulance surgeon said that he did not think she would live very long. Her husband, Arsene Richarden, is employed as a waiter in the Holland House.

TWO COUPLES REMARRIED.

Mr. and Mrs. Baudouine and Mr. and Mrs. Blackstone.

Charles A. Baudouine and Mrs. Annie Childs Whitney, who were married in Hoboken in July 1895, were remarried at Stamford, Conn., last Tuesday. Mrs. Whitney was formerly the wife of a writer named Casper W. Whitney, with whom she lived at 117 West Fifty-eighth Street. While there they became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Baudouine, residents of 26 East Fifty-fourth Street. In December, 1894, the latter were divorced, and the Whitneys were similarly separated a month later. In the succeeding July Mr. Baudouine and Mrs. Whitney were married in Hoboken, immediately after which they went to Europe and remained there until a few weeks ago.

Mr. Whitney was on a trip in the Northwest when his wife obtained her decree. When he returned, he began a suit in Oklahoma to have his wife's decree set aside, on the ground that she had not lived in the Territory long enough to entitle her to a divorce. He also began an action for divorce in Westchester County. This latter suit was decided in his favor, and the decree was granted at White Plains on Tuesday.

The Oklahoma suit is still pending.

Mr. Baudouine said yesterday that Mrs. Whitney's Oklahoma suit was brought with the full knowledge of Mr. Whitney, and that the suit afterward brought to have the Oklahoma decree set aside was prompted by a doubt as to the binding character of the divorce proceedings. "In order to avoid any possibility of a doubt," said Mr. Baudouine, "Mr. Whitney afterward brought the action in this State." As soon as they learned of the decision, he and Mrs. Whitney-Baudouine had a second marriage ceremony performed.

Mr. Baudouine has an office in the Baudouine Building, at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street.

Mr. Baudouine's first wife was Agnes M. Rutter, daughter of Thomas Rutter, who was at one time President of the New York Central Railroad. The decree of divorce granted to Mrs. Baudouine in December, 1894, gave her the custody of her child, alimony of $195 a month, and permission to resume her maiden name.

Mr. and Mrs. J. De Trafford Blackstone were married for the second time at Philadelphia yesterday. Their first marriage occurred in New York more than twenty years ago, when the bride was Miss Elizabeth A. Whitaker of Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Blackstone secured a divorce in 1877, on the ground of incompatibility of temper, and two years later married Samuel Sondheim of this city, from whom she became separated by divorce in 1882. In the meantime Mr. Blackstone had married Miss Annie Rich, in London, who died some years later. Yesterday's remarriage was brought about, it is said, by their twenty-year-old son.

AN AUTOMATIC BRAKE TESTED.

The Elevator Drops, but the Inventor Is Still Confident.

Edward Collins, a pattern maker, of 87 Centre Street, is the inventor of "Collins's automatic elevator brake." The object of this device is to make a sudden drop of an elevator impossible. That was Mr. Collins's idea; but yesterday afternoon, at the first public exhibition of his invention he took the fastest elevator ride that he has ever had. The automatic brake didn't work, and the car rushed down five stories and landed on the ground floor, with Mr. Collins in it, with a force that threw him violently against the sides.

The brake is complicated. Part of it is placed at the top of the elevator shaft, and the other part is fastened under the floor of the car. A rope connects the two ends. Two arms, with clamps, are fastened under the floor of the car, and fit on the steel shoes at the sides of the shaft. The other end of the arms are movable, and are controlled by an "S" lever, the arm of which projects from under the side of the car. A rope, attached to the projecting end of the arm, passes to the top of the elevator shaft, and over a small wheel, and under which it passes through the clamp of a heavy iron ball. By an automatic attachment on the wheel, whenever the rope is passing too rapidly over it, a pin is thrown out. The fall of the pin releases the iron ball, and it drops down closing the clamp on the rope. This checks the rope, and gives a wrench to the projecting arm of the "S" lever, and the movement of the lever closes the clamps of the arms on the shoes of the shaft. A cam under the car holds the arms in place, and keeps the clamps closed. All that remains to be done by the elevator boy is to apply a key, and ease up on the pressure of the cams, holding the arms so as to let the car descend slowly.

The test was made at the Adams House, at the corner of Twelfth Street and Tenth Avenue, at 3 P. M. yesterday. Quite a number of persons were present to witness the trial descent. After explaining the workings of his invention, Mr. Collins prepared for the severe test of dropping five stories. The inventor said confidently that the elevator would be stopped at the second floor. At the signal the car was let loose, and fell rapidly for four stories, was there checked slightly, and landed heavily on some bags of excelsior placed at the bottom of the shaft. Mr. Collins was not hurt. He explained that the balancing weight of the elevator had been left detached. This made the elevator so heavy that, when the iron ball at the top dropped, the checking of the rope could not operate on the "S" lever.

He remained confident, however, that the device will prove successful. "The thing has wroked before," he said, "and will work again."

Will Re-Enroll Brooklyn Democrats.

The thirty-two members of the Democratic Reorganization Committee of Brooklyn, with power each to appoint a sub-committee of three to aid in the re-enrollment, have been named. They are: First Ward, Andrew McDonald; Second, Thomas F. Waldron; Third, P. H. Quinn; Fourth, John McKeown; Fifth, J. J. Walsh; Sixth, William T. Noonan; Seventh, James B. Bouck; Eighth, William A. Doyle; Ninth, Bernard J. York; Tenth, George J. Corcoran; Eleventh, William Hughes; Twelfth, George W. Phillips; Thirteenth, Patrick Hayes; Fourteenth, E. H. McCarren; Fifteenth, Thomas F. Farrell; Sixteenth, William P. Wuest; Seventeenth, Peter Norton; Eighteenth, Edward Glinnen; Nineteenth, John T. Kelly; Twentieth, Edward J. Dooley; Twenty-first, William R. McGuire; Twenty-second, Joseph W. Duffy; Twenty-third, John F. Foley; Twenty-fourth, Frank D. Creamer; Twenty-fifth, Charles Hertle; Twenty-sixth, John Maguire; Twenty-seventh, Adolph H. Goetting; Twenty-eighth, Joseph Lawson; Twenty-ninth, Richard O'Grady; Thirtieth, John Cassidy; Thirty-first, Henry Osborn; Thirty-second, Thomas Gilfeather; James D. Bell, ex officio.

DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

A Nephew of Princess Bismarck Who Sold Papers in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Richard Von Syde, an old German, who has for some years sold papers on the streets of Chicago, is dead.

Von Syde, who was sixty-five years old, was a nephew of Princess Bismarck, and was connected with many prominent families in Germany. He was at one time a Lieutenant of the Blucher Huzzars, stationed at Stolph, Pomerania. In 1862 he resigned and coming to America joined the Union Army and fought throughout the war of the rebellion. He served in the regular army seven years, when he was discharged as an invalid with the rank of Sergeant. He was a relative of ex-Admiral Von Blanc, and had two nephews in the German Reichstag.

$100,000 FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Upper Floors of the Merchants' Exchange Burned Out.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—Fire this morning in the Merchants' Exchange building caused a loss of about $100,000. The fire damage was confined pretty much to the upper floors and the roof. The offices of the St. Louis Clearing House Association and a number of commission firms were burned out.

In addition to the Clearing House Association, the principal losers were: Orthewin Commission Company, F. B. Eno, Schulte Commission Company, E. E. Taylor, Samuel Verdier, Acme Commission Company, F. C. Moseley, Miller Grain and Elevator Company, P. P. Williams Grain Company, Keller Brothers, G. H. Alberts, J. Mullally Commission Company, Seaboard Air Line, Langenberg Brothers, Claude Dean & Co., and Brinson-Judd Grain Company.

The fire caused no interruption of business in the trading hall.

F. L. KLENK A SUICIDE.

Took His Life in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Tuesday Night.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—A body, supposed to be that of Frederick L. Klenk of New York, was found in Fairmount Park this morning with a bullet hole in the head. A revolver with one chamber empty was found near the body. The man was about forty years of age, and was well dressed. Among his possessions was a money order for $1, payable to the Star Book and Novelty Company of 42 and 44 Bond Street, New York, and several letters.

Frederick L. Klenk was a publisher, doing business under the name of the Star Book and Publishing Company at 42 Bond Street, this city. He left here for Philadelphia a week ago Tuesday, to ascertain whether he could establish himself in business there. For the last three or four months Klenk's business had been poor. It is surmised that despondency caused him to take his life. He lived at 164 East Eightieth Street, where he and his wife occupied a flat on the fourth floor. He had no children. He had been married fifteen years.

STUDENTS FIGHT POLICEMEN.

Four Harvard Men Locked up in a Boston Station.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Four Harvard students were in the Municipal Court this morning as the result of a fracas with the Boston police this morning.

According to the story of the police, a party of about ten Harvard men, who had been spending the night in the hotels near the corner of Dover and Washington Streets, came out about 2:30 o'clock this morning and began to yell and create a general disturbance. The party evidently had been drinking, but were not exactly intoxicated. A patrolman was standing at the corner of Dover and Washington Streets, and the students first "guyed" him and then, after being ordered to "move on," attacked him.

Three other policemen in plain clothes, who were standing on one of the other corners, hurried to the patrolman's assistance, and a free fight ensued.

Most of the students were athletic men, well versed in the manly art of self-defense, but so were the policemen, and a series of decidedly lively scrimmages were soon in progress. The police, who were careful not to use their clubs, proved too much for the students, and four of the latter who were the most active and appeared to be the ringleaders, were finally subdued, taken in a patrol wagon to the Dedham Street Police Station, and locked up, while the rest of the students broke off.

The four who were arrested were George G. Amory, twenty-one years old, a law school student, and Reginald Brooks, twenty-three; Hugh D. Scott, twenty-two, and William Woodward, twenty, juniors in the college. They were bailed out a short time after they had been locked up.

When arraigned in court this morning, all bore evidence of the severe handling they had received, and the policemen who brought the charge of drunkenness against them also allowed by their appearance that they had not escaped scathless by any means. As the students had not been arrested before for drunkenness within the time required to make them pay a fine they were released by Judge Brown with the remark that he thought they "had got all they wanted."

FOR HONEST PRIMARIES.

The Allied Political Clubs Make Suggestions for a New Law.

The Allied Political Clubs of New York City, which was formed two weeks ago for the purpose of promoting legislation to procure honest methods for primaries, held a meeting in the rooms of the Yorkville Republican Club, 1,399 Lexington Avenue, Tuesday night.

The committee appointed to draft a bill suggested in its report that instead of the alliance framing a bill it should select a committee to co-operate directly with subcommittees of the Senate and Assembly. Therefore, they had no bill to report, but presented twenty-eight suggestions which should be provided for by legislation. Some of these suggestions were, that each political party should be left free to adopt its own primary system, and to determine its own arrangement of primary districts. No citizen should be accorded party rights in more than one political party during the same political year.

To determine more accurately the membership of a party each political party should keep the list of its members by primary districts at its town or city headquarters. A copy of this should be filed in the office of County Clerk or with the Town or City Clerk. Primary elections in any city or town should be held on the same day, and due notice be given. The polls should be opened not later than 7 P. M., and close not earlier than 10 P. M.

Conventions should be held not less than ten days after the primary elections. The delegates to these should be only those whose names have been certified by the primary election officers in each district. In contests the certificate of the delegation regular on its face shall be accepted at first. Conventions should be advertised at least ten days before the primaries. Contest committees should be under oath, and should keep a record of their proceedings. Adequate penalties for violations of the law should be prescribed, but the law should be so framed that no Judge could find a way to misconstrue or misrepresent its provisions.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted. The total number of political organizations now allied is twenty-nine.

Henry Bull of Newport Ill.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 24.—Henry Bull, one of Newport's leading property holders, the father of Congressman Bull, Dr. William T. Bull of New York, Charles M. Bull of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Frank Smythe of Philadelphia, is very ill with heart trouble at his residence here.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

D. R. C. Brown Will Be President of the Colorado Midland.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 24.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Midland Terminal Railroad will be held in this city next Monday. D. R. C. Brown of Aspen will be elected President of the line, to succeed H. Colbran. It was supposed generally that W. K. Gillette would take Mr. Colbran's place. Mr. Colbran sold his interest in the road before departing on his trip to Corea.

Mr. Brown lives in Aspen. He is a young millionaire, well known over the State, but he is a new man in railroad work. He owns some of the biggest mines in the Aspen district, and is General Manager of the Cowenhoven Tunnel Company. He also has large sampling and smelting interests.

When Mr. Colbran left the road, W. K. Gillette, Treasurer, became Acting President and General Manager, and it was supposed he would assume the Presidency on March 1. Mr. Gillette will be General Manager, Vice President, and Treasurer.

PRESIDENT HILL'S LATEST MOVE.

He Has Bought Half the Stock of the Tacoma Land Company.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 24.—News that is believed to be authentic came to-day from the East to the effect that President Hill of the Great Northern has purchased half the stock of the Tacoma Land Company from C. B. Wright of Philadelphia, who held the controlling interest. This will give Hill control of the greater part of the unsold portion of the Tacoma town site, including 500 acres of tide flats wanted by both the Northern Pacific and Great Northern for terminal purposes.

This is believed to be conclusive evidence that Hill has secured control of the Northern Pacific, through purchases of stock by Europeans, or, at least, that there will be a sympathetic management of the two lines. This will enable the Great Northern to use the Northern Pacific's tunnel through Cascade Mountains and terminal facilities at Tacoma, upon which the Northern Pacific has spent $7,000,000. These comprise five miles of water front, a complete system of docks, wharves, and bunkers, and bridges, nearly 200 miles of side tracks, and the largest car and locomotive repair shops in the West.

To acquire the use of these facilities, Hill has been working for two years. His counsel declared in the Minnesota courts a year ago that to secure the Northern Pacific would save Hill the expenditure of a great sum of money in duplicating on his line terminals already possessed by the rival road. The tunnel alone which Hill must build if he fails to get the Northern Pacific, will cost $2,000,000. He has been negotiating for some time with C. B. Wright to get control of the Tacoma Land Company. It is proposed to connect the two roads by a line forty miles long, from Wenatchee to Ellensburg, a little east of the Northern Pacific's mountain tunnel.

Electric Railway Project Killed.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 24.—At a meeting of the House Railroad Committee this afternoon it was voted unanimously to report it "inexpedient to legislate" on the four syndicate Electric Street Railway bills incorporating a line from the sea to Canada through the valley.

STUDENTS FIGHT POLICEMEN.

Four Harvard Men Locked up in a Boston Station.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Four Harvard students were in the Municipal Court this morning as the result of a fracas with the Boston police this morning.

According to the story of the police, a party of about ten Harvard men, who had been spending the night in the hotels near the corner of Dover and Washington Streets, came out about 2:30 o'clock this morning and began to yell and create a general disturbance. The party evidently had been drinking, but were not exactly intoxicated. A patrolman was standing at the corner of Dover and Washington Streets, and the students first "guyed" him and then, after being ordered to "move on," attacked him.

Three other policemen in plain clothes, who were standing on one of the other corners, hurried to the patrolman's assistance, and a free fight ensued.

Most of the students were athletic men, well versed in the manly art of self-defense, but so were the policemen, and a series of decidedly lively scrimmages were soon in progress. The police, who were careful not to use their clubs, proved too much for the students, and four of the latter who were the most active and appeared to be the ringleaders, were finally subdued, taken in a patrol wagon to the Dedham Street Police Station, and locked up, while the rest of the students broke off.

The four who were arrested were George G. Amory, twenty-one years old, a law school student, and Reginald Brooks, twenty-three; Hugh D. Scott, twenty-two, and William Woodward, twenty, juniors in the college. They were bailed out a short time after they had been locked up.

When arraigned in court this morning, all bore evidence of the severe handling they had received, and the policemen who brought the charge of drunkenness against them also allowed by their appearance that they had not escaped scathless by any means. As the students had not been arrested before for drunkenness within the time required to make them pay a fine they were released by Judge Brown with the remark that he thought they "had got all they wanted."

Railroad Men and Matters.

—President T. B. Blackstone of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company started yesterday on a vacation, which will be passed in the West Indian Islands.

—A bill has been introduced in the lower House of the South Dakota Legislature to repeal the law which provides for the taxation of railroads, telegraph, and telephone companies.

—President A. A. Robinson of the Mexican Central Railway Company, who has just returned from Europe, will soon start for Mexico to devote a month to the examination of the entire system.

—At a meeting of Kansas Pacific consolidated first mortgage bondholders, at 33 Wall Street, yesterday, the revised proposition of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee to allot 50 per cent. in new first mortgage bonds and 110 per cent. in preferred stock was accepted.

—The lower House of the Washington Legislature has passed the Freight Reduction bill, providing for maximum rates on grain and other farm products of $3.50 for three hundred miles, and similar reductions for shorter hauls, as well as a horizontal cut on merchandise, &c., in carloads of 15 per cent. from the rates in effect on the Northern Pacific Railway, Jan. 1, 1897.

—Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska has, in a special message to the Legislature, approved of the movement for cheaper transportation of grain products to the seaboard. He thinks that a direct traffic arrangement to the nearest export point is especially desired. Present rates of transportation, he declares, are excessive, and a reduction in rates would increase the price to the consumer.

—In the Kentucky United States Circuit Court Judge Lurton has given the United States Trust Company of New York judgment against the receiver of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad for $900,914, principal and interest on defaulted equipment bonds. The equipment of the road has been ordered sold to satisfy the claim. It will be bought by the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Another New Jersey Woman Lawyer.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Among the successful applicants for admission to the bar yesterday was Miss Mary M. Steele of Somerville, daughter of the late ex-Congressman Steele, of Somerset County. She has been reading law in the office of Alva A. Clark, and is the second woman lawyer in New Jersey.

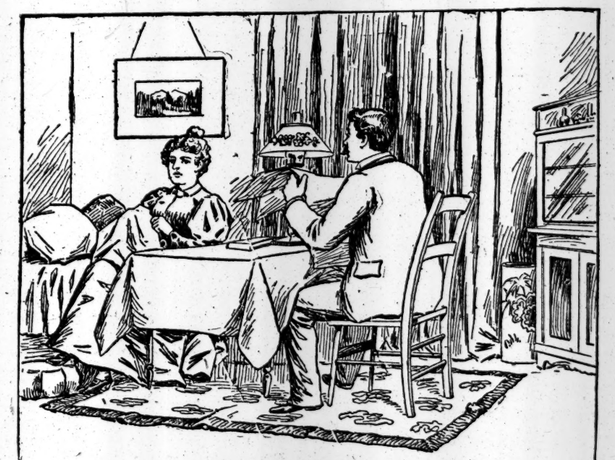
Charged With Embezzlement.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 24.—An information has been filed in court at Lincoln, charging Eugene Moore, ex-State Auditor, with the embezzlement of $17,208 of State funds, which amount he is short.

It is told of a Mrs. Leith, whose home is at Babylon, Long Island, that she for a considerable time was troubled with stomach pains caused by dyspepsia. These were particularly severe in the early morning. She was also, at intervals, a great sufferer from piles. There was a sense of fullness, a distended condition to be noted almost every morning that was particularly uncomfortable, and this had gone on for months and grown worse, causing great distress to her and anxiety to her husband. She tried various remedies. Rochelle salts afforded her some relief for a time. Her husband first had his attention directed to Ripans Tabules by an acquaintance who gave him a few. The lady was attracted by the elegant form in which the medicine was packed and to her the odor was especially attractive. Very soon she told her husband that

Ripans Tabules

were the very best thing she had ever tried. Within less than three months she was a well woman. No more constipation. The tendency to piles had disappeared totally. She is very grateful to her husband's friend who first brought Ripans Tabules to her attention. In her case it was found that one gives relief.



REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 624 TO 628 WEST ONE HUNDRED AND Thirty-first Street.—N. Y. Supreme Court.—ELIZABETH BALMFORTH, plaintiff, against ANNA M. HARRISON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date April 4th, 1895, and entered and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the second day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together as one tract, are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly line or side of the Boulevard, formerly the Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; and thence easterly along said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being seventy-five (75) feet in front and rear and ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches on each side thereof, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New York, February 5th, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Park Row, New York City.
f8-2aw3wM&Th&mh2

WEST 56TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—FRANCIS FOEHRENBACH and MICHAEL FOEHRENBACH, plaintiffs, vs. PHILIP SCHAEFER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, bearing date the second day of February, 1897, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1897, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the eighth day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock, noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, in New York City, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street and the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; and running thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet, five inches; thence easterly parallel with Fifty-sixth Street, fifty feet; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet, five inches; thence easterly parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet, five inches; thence easterly parallel with Fifty-sixth Street, fifty feet to the point or beginning, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Philip Schaefer by the said Francis Foehrenbach and wife, and Michael Foehrenbach and wife, by deed bearing even date with mortgage set forth herein.

Dated New York, February 10th, 1897.

GEORGE C. AUSTIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 52 and 54 William Street, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ISAAC L. KIP, as Trustee for Adelaide B. Harris, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. LINDSLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made on the 15th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Chapin's Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 84th Street, with the westerly side of Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches, and thence westerly and parallel with 84th Street twenty-one feet, and running thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of 84th Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 18, 1897.

ROBERT STURGIS, Referee.
ISAAC L. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 20 Nassau Street, New York.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, March 10th, 1897, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, February 10, 1897.

ROBERT STURGIS, Referee.
ISAAC L. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 20 Nassau Street, New York.
f11-2aw3wTu&Th&Mh10.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—WILLIAM H. L. LEE, plaintiff, against THOMAS W. ROWDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-second day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, March second, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue, (now known as Saint Nicholas Place,) and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; thence westerly along the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, (now known as Saint Nicholas Place,) ninety-eight feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, (now known as Saint Nicholas Place,) ninety-eight feet, to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to Eliza Jane Rowden by deed from Matthew Coggay and wife, dated March 29, 1866, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, April 3, 1866, in Liber 976 of Conveyances, Page 118.—Dated New York, February 6th, 1897.

FRANK R. LAWRENCE, Referee.
LEE & LEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 20 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
f9-2aw3wTu&Th&mh2

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCES S. VAN NOSTRAND and ANABEL G. VAN NOSTRAND by Michael H. Hirschberg, their guardian ad litem, plaintiffs, against SARAH M. MARVIN and others, defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of this court, rendered herein on the 9th day of November, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, and a certified copy of which has been duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the referee duly appointed for such purpose by said judgment, will expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 5th day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of the New York, the following described premises, being that part of the premises and real estate in said judgment described, situated in the City of New York, viz.:

All that certain lot of land and buildings thereon, situate in the First Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on the southerly side of William Street, and known as Number Twenty-three (23) William Street, beginning at the northerly corner of said lot on the westerly side of William Street, and running thence westerly along land late of John Oothout one hundred and forty-seven feet five inches to land now or late of Rufus L. Lord; then southerly along the land of said Rufus L. Lord thirty-five feet three inches to land now or late of Anson Blake; thence easterly along land of the said A. Blake thirty-nine feet to land now or late of John R. Pitkin; thence northerly along the land of said John R. Pitkin ten feet and one inch; thence easterly along the land of said John R. Pitkin ninety-seven feet five inches to William Street; thence northerly along the westerly side of William Street twenty-three feet four inches to the place of beginning, be the same more or less, being the same land and premises which were conveyed to Caleb O. Halstead, now deceased, by a deed of conveyance executed by James P. Thomas, dated 24th of March, 1836.

Also all that certain strip of land twelve inches in width, adjoining the above-described premises on the southerly side

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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One Year $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph—Concert—Wax-works—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GALLERIES FINE ART SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibit—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Siberia—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Contented Woman—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOTEL WALDORF—'Cello Recital—3:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Symphony Concert—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—A Trip to Chinatown—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1897.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

There is great promise for the future of the City of New York in the forming of the Citizens' Union, of which an account appeared in our columns yesterday. Whether the limits of New York are to be what they are to-day or are to be extended around the metropolitan area, whether the charter of its government is to remain substantially as it is or is to be modified in essential respects, the one thing necessary to insure a sound and safe administration is a union of citizens irrespective of party to elect its public officers and the custodians of its civic interests.

The arguments in favor of divorcing municipal administration from party politics have been repeated so many times that they have become trite. They have never been answered, because they are based upon the common sense and common experience of mankind, and are unanswerable. And yet it has seemed impossible heretofore to effect the separation, because whenever there has been an election for city officers there has also been an election for State or National officers; parties have been arrayed against each other with local and general candidates on the same ticket; party feelings have been aroused, and the contest has occurred with everything political at stake. Only a few specially independent voters could be induced to make the discrimination between the political interests and the municipal interests involved.

This unfavorable condition is now removed by the Constitutional provision for separate elections. This year we are to elect our most important municipal officers, those upon which the administration of the city's affairs for at least two years will absolutely depend, and there will be no issue of National politics, or even of State politics. Citizens can vote for a Mayor and Controller with their thoughts upon the city's interests, undisturbed by fears on account of the State Government or the policy of the Nation. There will be another advantage in the existing situation never before enjoyed. The contest of 1894 was nominally for the non-partisan principle in municipal administration, and imperfectly as that principle has been applied, it has gone far enough to leave both parties without the advantage of possession.

Neither political party will be able to make any considerable use of the offices for its own benefit, either in controlling nominating bodies or compelling support for candidates. The lack of a decided party character in the present departments, and the extension that has been made of the civil service rules render it impossible for any party to use the existing service as a means of active support or a source of supplies, or to hold out the promise of future patronage as an allurement. Next to identification with a party cause in the field of politics, the possession of offices and the promise of patronage have heretofore afforded the greatest strength to political organizations in municipal contests. One more advantage which the "machines" have divided between them has been destroyed or greatly impaired by severing the bond between municipal administration and the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The number of saloon keepers has been greatly reduced, and they are no longer dependent upon any local authority for their privileges. No solid saloon vote can be counted upon any longer.

The conditions therefore are favorable as never before for a vigorous campaign for a non-partisan administration of the affairs of the city, for that is the essential point in the declarations put forth as the basis of the Citizens' Union. It includes the application of the merit principle in the civil service, and there can be no righteous demand for better things in the way of dealing with franchises, providing rapid-transit facilities, school accommodations, clean streets, parks, care of public health, and all the rest of it that every political organization, however debased in record and purpose, will not cheerfully subscribe to. Nobody admits being in favor of bad government. The question is how to get good government, which everybody professes to want and every organization will energetically "demand" in advance. It can only be got by having men with right motives and purposes and the capacity to give them effect in the offices, and that can only be accomplished by a union of those who desire it, regardless of party.

The one essential thing in the declarations, therefore, is the demand "that the affairs of the City of New York be administered independently of National and State politics, and that local officers be chosen solely with reference to their qualifications," and the promise to nominate only candidates whose "character and record are such as to justify public confidence" in their assurances that they will not use their offices "for the benefit of any political organization," but will administer them "in all respects in accordance with the principles of this declaration."

The organization to carry out these principles has begun none too soon, and cannot be pushed too vigorously. We must count upon virtually three dead months in Summer. An active canvass cannot be opened much before October, and the preparation for it in developing organization and cultivating public sentiment must be far advanced before June. The organized forces should be in a position by that time to occupy the ground and hold it against all assaults for the campaign of the Autumn. The forces of evil never relax their discipline and never sleep. The forces of good must be equally alert and vigilant.

There is promise not only in the situation, but in the citizens who already appear at the front of this movement. Their names are well known in the business and professional activities of the city. Some of them are familiar in politics and public life, but when we see such unswerving Democrats as ABRAM S. HEWITT, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER, AUSTEN G. FOX, WHEELER H. PECKHAM, and EVERETT P. WHEELER side by side with such stalwart Republicans as JOSEPH H. CHOATE, IRA DAVENPORT, ELIHU ROOT, HENRY E. HOWLAND, and CHARLES STEWART SMITH, we may find in it assurance that this is a union of citizenship, and not a fusion of politics. The Committee on Organization, of 250 members, should be speedily filled up with men in whom the people of New York can and will have unqualified confidence, and then all citizens and all organizations that are formed to promote the material interests and the well being of the city should rally to its support and build up the Citizens' Union until it becomes a more formidable power in this community for all matters pertaining to municipal life than any political party. To serve its purpose, it must hold unflinchingly to its fundamental doctrine, and it must bring to its active and zealous support all voters who believe or can be made to believe in that doctrine. To achieve that purpose would be the greatest victory in civic and political affairs that this generation has seen.

MR. McKINLEY'S WILD HORSES.

On Tuesday Mr. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR of Ohio, a Republican, an ardent professed supporter of Mr. MCKINLEY, made a violent and unseemly attack on the merit system in the House of Representatives. He was supported by several Republican members and Delegates. He was, as he usually is on this subject, unscrupulous in misrepresentation of facts, bitter and malignant in his denunciation, narrow in his partisanship, and insulting to his party and its leaders. He was answered with great force by Mr. BROSIUS, also a Republican, Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, an able, upright, and courageous man. But this gentleman was allowed but a few moments' time, and the bill to which Mr. GROSVENOR spoke, practically a spoils bill for the Territories, was passed by a vote of more than two to one.

This points to stormy times ahead for President MCKINLEY. Of his own devotion to the merit system he has given frequent and consistent and cumulative proof. He defended it in the House, and he has pledged himself to its extension in the most unqualified fashion. He has selected at least three of his Cabinet who are as intelligent and firm in their fidelity to the reform as he himself is. We do not fear for a moment that the system as authorized by law and placed within the discretion of the President will suffer at his hands or that Congress will dare to refuse or reduce the appropriations necessary to carry it out within its present scope.

But there are two points at which Mr. MCKINLEY will have to face persistent and determined opposition in his own party. One will be reached when he undertakes to do what he is openly pledged to do—to extend the merit system. This will have to be done chiefly in the fourth-class Post Offices and in the minor positions of the Consular and Diplomatic Service. Here are about all the subordinate places now open to abuse as the spoils of party. If the President seeks to fill them—as he is bound by his principles and his promises to do—solely for the good of the service, without reference to rewarding partisans, he will bring down upon him the whole infuriated drove of which Mr. GROSVENOR is the type and leader. The second point is in the distribution of places subject to direct Presidential appointment. These there is no check upon. They are wholly within the discretion of the President. He has already announced his intention in a few instances, of which the Chicago Post Office is the most conspicuous, to reappoint competent men now in office, though put there by Mr. CLEVELAND. Where he does not do this, he will be led by his fidelity to sound principles at least to refuse to reward party service where the appointees are not men of proved fitness and capacity. To this the Grosvenors and their kind will be desperately hostile, and they will seek to force the President to yield by the control they may have over legislation. This will be the point where the fight will have to be decided. If Mr. MCKINLEY stands firm, he will win. If he hesitates, he will be lost.

LET US HAVE THE PROOF.

In the course of an article on "Trusts and the Government" Harper's Weekly has the following explicit statement:

"During the time that this tariff law was in process of construction the Sugar Trust absolutely controlled the Congress of the United States through the Senate. Finally, when the bill was in conference and the House conferrees thought that they were about to succeed in striking out the differential duty which was inserted in the interest of the Trust, a telegram from New York from a servant of the Trust was received and read in the conference room. This telegram directed that the sugar schedule as adopted by the Senate should not be changed, and the conferrees were obliged to obey."

We do not remember to have seen anywhere a statement by a responsible journal so definite and so important as this. It brings the charge of submitting to the dictation of an interested party, apparently, directly home to every conferree of the House and Senate, for it is stated that the telegram was "received and read in the conference room" and that "the conferrees were obliged to obey."

It would promote justice, expose corruption, and strengthen sound public opinion if Harper's Weekly should publish:

1. The words of the telegram.
2. The name of its author.
3. The name of the person receiving it.
4. The action of the individual conferrees connected with or influenced by the telegram.

The conferrees, appointed July 7, 1894, were the following:

For the Senate—Messrs. VOORHEES, HARRIS, VEST, and JONES, Democrats; SHERMAN, ALLISON, and ALDRICH, Republicans.

For the House—Messrs. WILSON, MCMILLIN, TURNER, and MONTGOMERY, Democrats; REED, BURROWS, and PAYNE, Republicans.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

The periodical report that Madison Square Garden is to be abandoned, converted to other uses, or modified because it does not pay is again revived, in a more specific form than usual. A special meeting of the corporation which runs it has been called to take decisive action in the premises.

It is very much to be hoped that the action taken will be such as to preserve the place for the very important public uses it has subserved, some of which could not have been subserved at all without it. It is a great deal more than a private investment. It is a municipal monument and possession for which all the inhabitants of this municipality owe gratitude to the public-spirited citizens who built it for the public use. If these gentlemen, by alienating it to any other use, should indicate that they regarded it as a private investment, they would exhibit themselves as very unwise investors. It was clear from the first that the reservation of the property to public uses was not the most profitable use that could be made of it. Many of the investors have, no doubt, made incidental profits out of their investment, as being also investors in some of the associations for the use of which the Garden was required, and the functions of which could not have taken place at all if this place had not been provided for them. But there are doubtless some also among them who have received no profit from their investment except the consciousness of having supplied a public need and assisted in the provision of one of the things which tend to make New York a metropolis.

As none of them are poor men, or in any way dependent upon the income of this particular investment, we suggest to them that this consciousness ought to be enough for them and to supply the place of dividends. Why should it not be so in their cases as well as in the cases of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House, of whom it is not to be supposed that a single one was so ill advised as to expect any return for his investment except his own share of the opportunities he helped to furnish to his fellow-citizens and the consciousness of having helped to furnish them? The Madison Square Garden has performed a municipal function not less admirable and useful in its way than that of the Opera House.

Of course, even a rich man grows weary when even a small annual assessment is added to the investment which he has hardened himself to regard as permanent. Undoubtedly an "institution" ought to be so financed as to make sure of meeting its running expenses. Mr. PIERPONT MORGAN wisely looked out for this in proposing his recent benefaction. The projectors of the Metropolitan Opera House undertook to look out for it by adjoining to their Opera House some money-making stores and apartments, to the great detriment of the architecture thereof. The projectors of the Madison Square Garden, undertook to do the same thing, without architectural injury, in adding to their scheme a concert hall and a theatre and a restaurant. But it appears that it is precisely these things which run behind and produce deficit instead of income. If these adjuncts could be made sources of income, the great auditorium, which is the main thing, would, it seems, take care of itself. There is no objection, on public grounds, to such a conversion, provided it can be managed without defacing the structure. But it concerns the whole community that Madison Square Garden should be retained and continue to fulfill its public uses.

RAILROADS AND DECENCY.

The "great" prizefight advertised to take place in Nevada next month arouses in certain classes a brutal and vicious sentiment to which some of the newspapers are pandering with all the skill and ingenuity at their command. The policy is disgusting to decent people and demoralizing to those who come under its influence.

There is a pleasing contrast between this course and that of General Passenger Agent FRANCIS of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. He has announced that his company will make no reduction in rates nor any other concession in order to secure "prizefight business" between Omaha and Carson City. It cannot refuse to carry passengers who pay full fare and behave themselves, but it does not wish the class that prizefights attract, and will do nothing to get them.

Railway managers are not custodians of public morals or tastes. They are under no obligations to observe or promote a higher standard than the average. But in this instance Mr. FRANCIS shows to much better advantage than the journalists who vociferously "expose" every one who does not conduct himself as they profess to think that he should and at the same time do all they can to spread a vulgar and barbarous sentiment in the community. It may be said, indeed, that the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad shows sound business sense in commending itself to the decent people of its region and openly avoiding the patronage of the opposite class. That is true. It would be equally true, in the long run, for the journals referred to.

The Sound Money League completed its organization in this city yesterday by adopting a constitution, electing officers, and establishing headquarters, with a view to a persistent crusade for the maintenance of the gold standard as the basis of our monetary system. This organization will in no way conflict with that formed by the Monetary Conference recently held in Indianapolis. The purpose of the latter is to prepare the way for practical legislation, while the work of the league will be mainly educational, with a view to bringing the sentiment of the country up to the support of sound legislation. That its work will be intelligent and vigorous is assured by the character of the men engaged in it, and Mr. LEIGHTON of St. Louis, who was chosen as the President of the league, is one of the most uncompromising and energetic advocates of the gold standard and of sound finance. The organization is non-partisan and will push its efforts steadily and firmly wherever there are signs that they are needed.

The object of Senator ELLSWORTH'S bill to prevent the publication of what purport to be portraits of people without their consent is, as we have already said, entirely admirable. But a consideration of the actual text of the bill makes it doubtful whether it would not go much beyond the public requirements or the author's intention. The main purpose of the bill is to protect the privacy of people who are not properly public characters and who do not desire publicity for their countenances or their affairs. The rule with regard to public characters is different. Citizens who are asked to vote for a man for public office have a right to know what he looks like. A row of authentic portraits may often have, and has often had, an illuminating power beyond that of a newspaper page of biography. It would be wrong to deprive the public of this source of information. Moreover, the publication of the portrait of a fugitive from justice has often had the effect of securing his arrest when otherwise he would go free. Nevertheless, the publication of such a portrait for such a purpose would be a misdemeanor by the terms of the Ellsworth law. The case of malicious caricature seems already to be sufficiently covered by the law of libel, which it is to be wished that some pictorially libeled citizen might put in operation. The protection of privacy is not sufficiently effected by existing law and is the chief object of Mr. ELLSWORTH'S bill, which ought to be carefully revised in order not to exceed its excellent intention.

Yesterday the Police Board furnished a new "object lesson" illustrating the utter viciousness of having an official board capable of dead-lock. Any public official should be entitled to take the position upon any question which he considers right, but no one or two officials should be able so to split the trend of an administrative department that it is incapable of action. The Police Board was blocked by an even division yesterday upon two important matters, one of them being charges against the Chief involving the discipline of the whole force. The Chief's offense, if he used the language imputed to him, was itself due to the conditions which put the board in a perpetual dead-lock and produce exasperation in the officers subject to its authority. Another thing which this situation illustrates is the desirability of a power of removal in the Mayor which can be used whenever its use is necessary for the good of the public service. A Police Board, whether its head is single or quadruple, should serve the purpose for which it is constituted, and serve it properly, and whenever it ceases to do so there should be power in the responsible head of the whole municipal administration to change it and make it workable.

The bill introduced in the Assembly for the removal of the property of the Long Island Railroad Company from Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, has all the outward appearance of a "strike." It utterly disregards rights which the company claims in fee, and would involve the city in tedious litigation, with a practical certainty of losing some $2,000,000 in the end. The adjustment of the very important question of combining the proper use of Atlantic Avenue with effectual rapid transit between this city and the rapidly growing and important outlying districts which are best reached by this route is already in the hands of an able and reputable commission, of which Mr. EUGENE G. BLACKFORD, himself a large property owner, is President. It would be rank folly for the Legislature to meddle with the matter now, since it is in a fair way of admirable settlement. It is not likely that the bill will go far. It should promptly be buried.

That Hawaiian cable job dies very hard. The Senate Naval Committee has adopted Senator LODGE'S recommendation that we should spend $25,000 in taking soundings with reference to a cable between the islands and Japan. Why on earth should the Senate trouble itself and try to spend the public money in facilitating communication between two foreign countries? The money spent for such a purpose would be literally thrown into the sea. A Pacific cable is already projected, and American merchants will have access to it on the same terms with anybody else. What more do they want? Evidently nothing. What is not evident is why Senator LODGE and the Senate Naval Committee should want anything more.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Two Maine game wardens have just returned to Augusta after a 300-mile tramp on snowshoes through the forests in the northern and northeastern parts of the State. They made the journey for the purpose of investigating the Winter slaughter of game, and were successful in securing evidence that may result in the arrest, conviction, and punishment of a lot of men who have been illegally killing large numbers of moose, caribou, and common deer. The wardens were cordially welcomed and well-treated by the better class of hunters whom they encountered, but the Canadian poachers, who invade the Maine woods every year to kill the big game for their hides, kept carefully out of the visitors' way. In many places the wardens found deer caught in rope nooses suspended along paths frequented by the animals, and at several logging camps evidences of ruthless slaughter were discovered They report that moose are scarce, and will soon be exterminated if stringent laws for their preservation are not passed and enforced at once. The caribou are holding their own fairly well, while the other deer are increasing, despite the relentless war waged upon them. One curious incident of the trip was the finding of a well populated beaver dam, with a hermit encamped near it, and living on terms of considerable intimacy with these now rare animals.

—China's revenues are collected in a way characteristically absurd, but in ordinary times an amount sufficiently great to meet the necessities of the Imperial Government at Pekin always came in. No one knows, even approximately, how much is extorted from the people by the agents of the different Provincial Governors, but it is an amount considerably, perhaps enormously, greater than ever finds its way to the National Treasury. Since the war with Japan, China has become a borrower from foreign capitalists, and this fact has led to a somewhat careful investigation of the country's resources. This has proved to be a work of great difficulty, for accounts are never audited, and only imperfect reports of the sums raised annually are printed in The Pekin Gazette. For the purpose of revenue, as indeed for other purposes, China is an agglomeration of many quasi-independent provincial governments. No part of the national income is collected directly by the Imperial Government. All the collectors of the revenue are the agents of the provincial Governors, and responsible to them. All the money collected is first paid into the provincial treasury, or one of the provincial treasuries, for there are several of them in every province, and thereafter is remitted according to the apportionment of the year, partly to Pekin, partly for local government needs, and partly, if there is a surplus, in aids to less wealthy provinces. After the demands of Pekin are satisfied all the rest of the taxation would appear to belong to the provincial authorities to spend as they may please. There are always some extraordinary or contingent demands left unsatisfied or carried forward to the next year—demands for famine relief, repairs to the Yellow River, rebellions and risings in remote provinces, and lastly there is the recently constituted Admiralty Board, whose wants are never satisfied. Those provinces which have any surplus respond more or less reluctantly to those extraordinary demands; the poorer provinces neglect them altogether. In this way all the revenue is absorbed from year to year. There never is any reduction in taxation. Whatever change is made is always in the opposite direction. The general relations between the Imperial and local authorities as to the division of taxation may be summed up by saying that the Pekin authorities are continually trying to extract as much as possible, while the local authorities are continually trying to part with as little as possible.

PERSONAL.

—Dr. KOCH, the German bacteriologist, has been in South Africa for nearly three months, having been sent there by the British Government to study the cattle plague which is devastating the country, and to find, if possible, a means for suppressing it before the dwellers on the inland plains are all ruined. A report recently received from him says that he began his experiments at Kimberley, within four days after his arrival, and though all his efforts to find by means of the microscope or by cultivation a specific micro-organism in the blood of the animals attacked have proved fruitless, yet by a system of repeated inoculations he has been able to produce a mild form of the malady which gives more or less perfect immunity to the cattle thus treated. Dr. KOCH is much encouraged by the progress he has made and does not doubt that the rinderpest can be eradicated within a short time and with little difficulty by these methods. What this means for South Africa can be appreciated from the fact that the very lives of a majority of that country's inhabitants depend upon their herds of cattle. A few months ago it looked as though every cow and steer in these colonies would be swept away, but now the people are hoping to avoid the disaster which threatened them.

—Over $50,000 has already been collected toward paying for the statue which is to be erected in Paris to the memory of PASTEUR. Scientific societies in all parts of the world have made generous contributions, and work on the statue will soon begin. The ease with which this money has been raised gives much offense to the European anti-vivisectionists, all of whom hold the name of PASTEUR in especial horror. There is no doubt that the great savant killed an immense number of animals in the course of his researches, and yet he seems to have been originally, and always to have remained, a singularly tender-hearted man, and not the fiend of cruelty that many good people imagine. Lord LISTER, in an address delivered at the recent opening of the physiological laboratory of Queen's College at Belfast, told an anecdote which illustrates this assertion. At one time PASTEUR much wished to try the experiment of introducing brain tissue from a rabid dog into the brain of a healthy one, believing that the nervous centres were the centre of accumulation of the virus; but he could not bring himself to perform the operation. Finally, one of his assistants made the experiment during his absence, and when PASTEUR heard of it, he expressed great concern for the animal, fearing that touching its brain would have paralyzed it. He was proportionately delighted to find the dog practically unaffected, and, though not fond of pets, at once took it under his own protection. The experiment has since been proved to be a safe and not seriously painful one, but it is always performed under anaesthetics. PASTEUR, added Lord LISTER, could have made a boast which few of his assailants can make—that he was too humane to shoot animals for sport.

—New Jersey, naturally, is showing deep interest in the selection of a successor to the important position left vacant by the death of Chief Justice BEASLEY, and the papers of the State are giving Gov. GRIGGS much advice on the subject. A number of them unite in expressing the opinion that the honor should go to Justice WILLIAM J. MABIE of Union County. Those arguing from a partisan point of view point out that as the court has been Democratic for many years, and for over a third of a century the Chief Justice has been a member of that party, it is but fair that the new appointee should be in sympathy in political faith with the majority of the State's voters, the Governor, and his administration. Justice MABIE is a Republican, and therefore acceptable on this ground, but it is pleasing to notice that all who have discussed the matter give much more weight to his other qualifications. He is credited with ability, dignity, knowledge of the law, and the possession of a judicial mind. He was first appointed to the Supreme Court bench in 1880, and has since won and preserved high respect, both by the courtesy and patience with which he hears cases and by his record of rarely reversed decisions. The suggestion that Justice MABIE should retain his present position and that the Chief Justiceship should go to a new man is answered by calling attention to the fact that the proposed judiciary amendment to the State Constitution, if adopted, will ultimately abolish the distinctive office of Chief Justice, and a new man would hardly have opportunity to grow into the dignities and duties of the position, while Justice MABIE could at once assume and fulfill all the requirements and responsibilities of the place, and if it were not abolished by the proposed reorganization of the courts, would give it the prestige that has hitherto made it so respected.

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY AND LIMITED LIABILITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just been reading the details of the examination of Mr. James B. Duke before the Lexow committee. From this it appears:

1. That Mr. Duke and from fifteen to twenty other persons were formerly more or less engaged in the business of providing cigarettes for the necessitous public, in competing establishments, having machinery of an estimated value of from three to four hundred thousand dollars.

2. That these gentlemen obtained from the State of New Jersey the privilege of establishing an incorporated company, with a nominal capital of $10,000,000, with no stipulation of the amount of money or other tangible property they should invest in the business to be conducted, but with a guarantee that in any event they should not be exposed to risk beyond the loss of the uncertain amount of capital so to be invested.

3. That they then consolidated the various competing enterprises in which they were individually interested, and bought up other establishments controlled by twenty-five to forty gentlemen.

4. That they gradually increased the amount of the nominal capital stock of the company to $29,835,000.

5. That the "live assets" represented by this sum amounted to a total of $5,000,000.

6. That the forty to sixty gentlemen altogether interested in these various concerns have generously distributed a portion of their stock—for a consideration—among persons not previously interested, to the number of about 2,000.

7. That the company has paid to its preferred stockholders annually 8 per cent., and to its common stockholders from 9 to 20 per cent., and has each year put by a surplus, that for 1895 amounting to $1,400,000, or more than 25 per cent. on the "live assets" of the company.

8. That the price of the stock has fluctuated (apparently during the past year) between 117, representing a valuation of, say, $35,000,000, and 53, representing a valuation of, say, $16,000,000, thus affording an admirable opportunity for those who sold when it was high and bought when it was low. to turn an honest penny.

9. That the gentlemen thus associated have succeeded in inducing the complaisant public to smoke 4,000,000,000 cigarettes, instead of 2,000,000,000.

10. That all this has been done under the aegis of the State of New Jersey, which has pledged its corporate faith that if Mr. James B. Duke and his associates are not successful in the prosecution of this beneficent enterprise, the people of New Jersey and her sister States will shoulder the responsibility and the loss.

WILLIAM POTTS.

The Times's Sunday Supplement.

From The Towson (Md.) Journal.

The Art Supplement which THE NEW YORK TIMES sends with its Sunday edition is alone well worth the price of the paper for a whole year. The Art is a gem in its way. THE SUNDAY TIMES is one of the most readable papers in the country. Neither sensation or any deleterious matter is allowed in its columns, only "All the news that's fit to print." Such a Sunday paper leaves a good impression. As people will read Sunday newspapers, the object should be to get the best, and THE TIMES supplies the want.

COL. WARING ON CONSOLIDATION

New York Should Develop Itself and Brooklyn Would Be a Burden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You ask me to state my reasons for thinking that the consolidation of New York with the surrounding country is not desirable from the New York point of view. I can only suggest these very briefly:

Of course, my first objection relates to the work of street cleaning. We have considerably less than 400 miles of paved street on this island, and it costs us pretty nearly $3,000,000 a year to keep them in order. We sweep 16 miles from three to five times per day; over 260 miles twice a day, and the remainder once a day. Brooklyn has about 440 miles, of which less than 50 miles are swept daily, and the majority (64 per cent. of the whole being cobblestone pavement) are swept from twice to three times per month. The Brooklyn department spends about $550,000.

Naturally, if New York assumes the control of Brooklyn, it must stop its own improvement and bring Brooklyn fully up to its present standard before the combined city can properly go on to a higher degree of development. Aside from the cost of repaving fully 300 miles of Brooklyn streets, we should have to spend at least another $3,000,000 per annum for cleaning them.

New York has ample capacity for borrowing money for a more rapid development than any one would think necessary for it. Brooklyn has practically no capacity whatever. It is close up to the limit of its borrowing power. Therefore, the cost of its improvements must come out of the pockets of the taxpayers of New York, which is only a less important consideration than is the fact that New York's development must be arrested in the meantime.

New York now has about thirty-six square miles of area. Manhattan Island has less than one-third of this, and it has a population of nearly 2,000,000, in addition to the enormous crowds who visit it daily for the transaction of its business. One-fourth of the whole population of the city lives in about one-twenty-eighth of its area. This is much too dense a population, but we have space for the comfortable housing, in addition to business areas, of 5,000,000 people. I believe it would be the course of wisdom to develop our thirty-six square miles to the highest possible standard, rather than to spread ourselves, our money, and our influence out over the 316 square miles comprised within the area of Greater New York.

I have heard the argument made that New York needs the "medium class," of which the population of Brooklyn is mostly made up; that its present population consists substantially of the very rich and the very poor. This is not at all the case. We probably have 10,000 of the very rich and 500,000 ranging from very poor to poor. All the rest are the best sort of the "medium class," so far as their fortunes are concerned, for they are obliged to work for their living, and are so circumstanced that they can work with reasonable comfort and success. The great advantage that New York needs in its population is to get rid of the vagrants and loafers—those who will do nothing beyond what is necessary to procure a meagre day-by-day subsistence, or who are willing to subsist on charity. It has been suggested that this class would go to the outlying portions of Greater New York, if this enormous area were to be all one city. I fail to see that they would have any greater inducement to do so then than they now have.

The great problems of government in a city of this character must relate increasingly to the control of the lower class of its population. This is the greatest of all the problems before us. For this we need all of our wealth, all of our wisdom, and all of our energy, and we need, as it seems to me, to exert these, not at arms' length, but right here, on our own territory.

I have had occasion to say before, and I am always glad to repeat it, that I do believe in a Greater New York, but I believe that it should be a New York of greater development, not of greater extension. I even think that if we make the present city as good as it can be made, we shall benefit Brooklyn and the rural districts more by our example and contact, than we should benefit them by taking them under our wing, as is proposed.

GEORGE E. WARING.

New York, Feb. 24, 1897.

The Holiday Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by to-day's TIMES that a correspondent sharply takes you to task for the article on "Holidays" in your Sunday edition. No doubt he truly represents his own sentiments and those of the "many thousand clerks in the city," but how about those who are not clerks? Do these too numerous so-called holidays (which are not holidays in the true sense, but only unbearable interruptions to business,) benefit the working class or better fit them for resuming labor the day following one the these dies non? I have long felt the injustice done the employer and the injury done the employed by these too numerous days of enforced idleness, begotten in buncomb and brought forth in legislative halls, to show forth the lofty patriotism of "the proposer." Your article was a good one, and I, for one, indorse every word of it. O. A.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 24, 1897.

WHEN MARIA JANE IS MAYOR.

William West in Chicago Record.

When Maria Jane's elected to the mayoralty chair,
There'll be many wrongs corrected that are now apparent there.
The sidewalks will be carpeted, the streets swept thrice a day,
The alleys be as fragrant as fields of newmown hay.

What with parties and receptions and occasionally a ball,
There will be a transformation around the City Hall.
And each ward in the city will be represented then
By lovely Alderwomen and not horrid Aldermen.

When Maria Jane is Mayor, none but ladies will, of course,
Be appointed members of the city police force
And in their bloomer uniforms they'll look so very sweet,
The gang to be arrested will consider it a treat.

The stores will be compelled to have a bargain sale each day,
And for chewing gum and soda you will not be asked to pay.
Oh, great reforms will be projected, all the wrongs will be corrected
When Maria Jane's elected to the Mayoralty chair.

Democracy's Logical Position.

From The Washington Times.

There is an invertebrate tendency among some supposedly Democratic newspapers to exhort party representatives in Congress not to throw any stone in the path of the Republican tariff programme. Such a policy is kinder to the opposition than it is courageous or logical. The protective tariff scheme is regarded by all Democrats worthy of the name as destructive of the best interests of the country, demoralizing to its commercial and industrial morals, and defeasive of its revenues. Democracy cannot be consistent and honest, and at the same time act as bottleholder to those that stone the saints.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

SIX VICTIMS OF A NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Killed in the Nobles Explosive Manufactory in Stevenston, Scotland, Yesterday Morning.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—An explosion occurred in the extensive works devoted to the manufacture of Noble's explosives in Ayrshire, Scotland, this morning, killing six persons. The explosion took place while the men were washing nitro-glycerine, and the report was heard fifteen miles.

The explosion occurred at Stevenston. Twenty tons of nitro-glycerine exploded, and the shock was tremendous beyond description. Windows were shattered for miles around, and persons long distances away from the scene were thrown to the ground. All of the windows of a passenger train at Paisley, a dozen miles away, were smashed. Persons in the vicinity of the explosion were rendered partially deaf or blind by the concussion.

PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.

American Women at the Buckingham Palace Drawing Room.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Queen, who arrived in London from Windsor yesterday, held the first drawing-room of the season at Buckingham Palace to-day. The weather was mild and sunny. The débutantes were attired in white. The other ladies present wore colors or tints, of which pale green or lavender prevailed, with jeweled embroideries and orchids or pink roses.

Mrs. Wentworth of New York, Mrs. Marshall Fox of Maine and her daughter, and Miss Maynard Butler of Boston were presented by Mrs. Bayard.

The Queen retired previous to the presentation of the general company.

THE TRANSVAAL HIGH COURT.

President Kruger Wants It Placed Under the Volksraad.

PRETORIA, Feb. 24.—President Kruger has appealed to the Volksraad to pass the proposed law placing the High Court of the South African Republic virtually under the Volksraad. This, the President declares, is necessary in view of the persistent attempts of Cecil Rhodes to undermine the republic.

The Chief Justice of the High Court and his associate Justices have issued a declaration that the proposed law, with its new oath, would interfere with the independence of the court.

SENATOR WOLCOTT COMING,

He Left London to Sail for New York Yesterday Morning.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—United States Senator Wolcott of Colorado and Mrs. Wolcott started from Euston Station this morning for Liverpool, on their way to New York.

Mr. McNeill, Secretary of the Bimetallic League of Great Britain, was at the station to see them off. Mr. Wolcott informed a reporter that he was well satisfied with the results of his visit to Europe, and was very hopeful of being able to organize an international monetary conference.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Right Rev. M. Edward Carr Glyn was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, this forenoon in the presence of a large and distinguished congregation. The ceremonies were conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The following-named British steamers have been posted at Lloyds as missing: Falls of Bracklian, Wilson, from Baltimore, Jan. 2, for Monmouth, Fort William, Dunlop, from Hamburg, Dec. 13, for Norfolk and New York, and State of Georgia, Stewart, from Dantzic, Dec. 23, for Halifax and St. John, N. B.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 24.—The Superintendent of the Magdalena Railroad has cabled to the police of the island of Jamaica, requesting the arrest of two Americans, Mansfield and Merril, who, until recently, were employed by the railroad company as conductors. The men are charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

DIVORCED FROM AN ACTOR.

Florence Danby Secures Release from Her Husband.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—To-day, Judge Gibbons granted Florence Danby, née Levey, a decree of divorce from her husband, Charles Danby, who is a member of "The Lady Slavey" company, which played at the Columbia Theatre last December.

Testimony that was extremely sensational was introduced against the actor. Florence Danby said that she married Danby April 2, 1892, but that he had ceased to love her and preferred the company of other women. Besides the statutory grounds, she alleged that Danby was a drinker.

"Was he a periodical drinker?" asked the Judge.

"No; he was a continuous drinker, with an unquenchable thirst," replied the actress.

Many persons testified to Danby's alleged misdoings, and the testimony of John L. Stephenson, a detective, living in New York, told of Danby's vacation last Summer at Green River, N. Y., where, according to the detective, there was a twelve days' orgy.

Steamer Southwark Delayed.

The steamer Southwark of the Red Star line did not sail for Antwerp yesterday, as advertised. Slight repairs to her machinery were needed, and these could not be completed in time. The passengers agreed to wait over a day.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Ernst Bial engaged yesterday Sybil Johnstone and Charles J. Bell to act in their new sketch by Clay M. Greene, entitled "Divorce by Telegraph," in music halls.

—"Old Lavender" will be presented by Edward Harrigan at the Murray Hill Theatre March 15. The piece has not been acted by Mr. Harrigan in several years.

—H. A. Cripps, the stage manager of the De Wolf Hopper Company, received a handsome diamondo pin from Charles Klein, the author of the book of "El Capitan," Tuesday night.

—Miss Mary Mannering of the Lyceum stock company, who has been quite ill lately, has recovered. Mr. Hackett has also been suffering from a severe cold, though he has missed no performances.

—Oscar Hammerstein has decided to call his forthcoming burletta, "In Greater New York; or, Mrs. Radley Borton's Ball." Mr. Hammerstein has the piece in rehearsal, and from all accounts it will be fully "up to date."

—The musical scores of C. H. Meltzer's version of "L'Arlesienne," were passed through the Custom House yesterday, and delivered at the Metropolitan Opera House. Rehearsals of the pastoral drama will begin at once.

—W. A. McConnell is making elaborate preparations for the forthcoming vaudeville in Gayest Manhattan" at Koster & Bial's. The sketch will be presented in three scenes, which are located in Central Park, Wall Street, and the foyer of the music hall.

—It was announced last night that the John F. Harley theatrical syndicate had selected a site on Broadway for the erection of a new music hall. The exact location has not been decided upon, but it is said that plans were submitted to the parties interested yesterday.

—In the forthcoming production of "The Mayflower" at the Lyceum Theatre there will be shown in the first act a genuine Dutch interior, in Holland, and in the second act the ship Mayflower is seen in the offing ready to start on its momentous voyage to America with its faithful band of Pilgrims.

—The stage carpenters of the Metropolitan Opera House were kept busy yesterday packing the elaborate scenery required for the production of the operas "Siegfried," and "Le Cid." Two large cars are required to carry the scenery to Cincinnat, where these operas will be presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company.

"CHARLEY" CALLENDAR DEAD

Once Proprietor of a Famous Minstrel Troupe.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—"Charley" Callendar, the famous old-time minstrel, died in a lodging house here to-night. He was more than seventy years of age. His "Callendar's Georgia Minstrels" was one of the first troupes of its kind put on the stage.

About $150 was found in Callendar's possession.

He is said to have a wife living in Connecticut.

DIVORCE FOR W. A. GAMO.

He Now Will Attempt to Secure Possession of His Children.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 24.—W. A. Gamo, a business man well known in Chicago and the East, has secured a divorce from his wife, Grace Gamo, of New York, with the custody of their two children.

This ends a case in which F. L. White, formerly confidential man for the local firm of Charles Lombard & Co., was made corespondent. Last August both White and Mrs. Gamo suddenly left the city. Gamo followed White to Chicago and caused his arrest there, but as it could not be shown that Mrs. Gamo had accompanied him, White was released. In September Mrs. Gamo returned to Kansas City with her father, G. A. Kraft and kidnapped her children forcibly, taking them from Mrs. A. J. Lilly, in whose care Gamo had left them. In the fight Mrs. Lilly was seriously injured by Kraft, who was later sued for $5,000 damages by Mrs. Lilly.

The kidnappers were overtaken at Glasgow, Mo., brought back here, and Kraft was locked up for felonious assault. He gave bond for $500, and, with his daughter and her children, slipped away to New York City, where the children now are. Immediate steps for their recovery will be taken by Gamo.

POSTAL CLERK AND MONEY GONE

Charles W. Roth Said to Have Taken $500 from Station D.

Charles W. Roth, chief clerk at the Post Office Station D, Ninth Street and Third Avenue, is missing, and so is the sum of $500, which, it is alleged, he took from the safe in the office Saturday or Sunday. Superintendent Rannow of Station D has informed Chief Post Office Inspector Ashe, who has put Inspectors Jacobs and Beaver on the case.

Roth is a married man, and lived at 238 Fifth Street. He has been in the postal service fourteen years.

The Post Office Inspectors refuse to talk about the case, but it is learned that Roth visited the office Saturday and Sunday, and on one of those occasions, it is stated, took the money, he having the combination of the safe.

CHILDREN WERE LEFT ALONE.

Mercedes Allen Was Burned to Death —Ella May Die.

Mercedes Allen, the three-year-old daughter of Sergt. Allen of the Eighth Precinct, Brooklyn, was burned to death last night while playing around the kitchen fire in the apartments, at 161 Washington Park. The child and her sister, Ella, eight years old, were alone in the flat. It was after 9 o'clock, and Mrs. Allen was away visiting a sick friend. Mercedes poked some of the coals out of the stove and ignited her dress. Ella tried to smother the flames and set fire to her own clothes. Tenants in the building heard the screams and broke open the door. The smaller child was writhing on the floor, completely enveloped in flames, while her sister was running about the room, her dress blazing, and the fire had spread to the flooring and woodwork. The children were carried from the room and calls were sent for engines and an ambulance. Before the ambulance from the Homeopathic Hospital arrived the younger child was dead. Ella was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital. She is likely to die.

Nearly all the furniture in the flat was destroyed, entailing a loss of $600.

WAS HE STABBED BY THUGS?

McKeon Found Unconscious in His Office—Tells a Strange Story.

Frank McKeon, who is employed in the Westchester Land and Improvement Company's office, at 205 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, was taken to the Harlem Hospital yesterday morning, suffering from four stab wounds, which, he said, had been inflicted by thugs who attacked him in the street Tuesday night.

McKeon is forty-five years old, and lives at 158 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. When Secretary Elder of the company entered the office yesterday morning, he found McKeon sitting in a chair, unconscious, with his face and the front of his clothes covered with blood. The collar of his overcoat was cut in several places. An ambulance was called from the Harlem Hospital, and the surgeon found four stab wounds on the left side of McKeon's head, all near the lower part of the ear. At the hospital, McKeon recovered consciousness and told the story of the assualt to Mr. Elder, with whom he had been up to 7 o'clock Tuesday night.

After leaving Mr. Elder, he said, he went to the office and got a list of Italians whom he had to see. He left the office about 9 o'clock, walked to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and First Avenue, and turned up town. He had gone only a short distance when a man rushed upon him and began striking at him with a knife. He received two wounds and was falling to the pavement when he saw several other men running toward him. He lost consciousness, and when he recovered found himself in the hallway of a house. He finally made his way to the street and on the nearest lamppost saw the sign, "One Hundred and Nineteenth Street." Some people surrounded him, and advised him to go to a hospital, but he refused to do so, and went back to the office, where he fainted.

McKeon said he had only a small amount of money with him, and that it had been stolen. The thieves also took some papers from his pocket.

A number of detectives were put to work on the case yesterday, but up to late last night had made no arrests.

Women Thrown from a Carriage.

Mrs. E. F. Woodward of 210 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and her daughter Mary were driving down Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street, at 5 P. M. yesterday, when the horse took fright and ran away. A block below their carriage struck a coach, and the two ladies were thrown out. Mrs. Woodward was seriously injured about the head, and her daughter was slightly bruised.

Woman Burned at a Ball.

Freda Zibold, twenty years old, a domestic of 224 East Fifty-eighth Street, was burned about the face, arms, and body about 11 o'clock last night while dancing at a ball in the Central Opera House. It was thought that a lighted cigar had been thrown on the floor. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Feb. 24.—The alarming spread of scarlet fever at the State Normal School has caused the closing of that institution.

LA GUAYRA, Feb. 24.—The steamship Ohio, which, with a party of tourists, sailed from New York Feb. 6 for a southern cruise, arrived here to-day.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The annual report of the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, submitted to the Legislature to-day, contains the statement that fifty-one persons were killed by escaping gas during the year and 118 were injured.

HALIFAX, Feb. 24.—The Allan Line steamer Assyrian, from Liverpool and Glasgow for Halifax, which was due last Saturday, has not arrived yet, and shipping people believe she has hold of the Diamant, the disabled German tank steamer.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 24.—Thomas Ball, Treasurer of the Bookbinders' Association, has been missing from his home for several days. All efforts to trace him have failed. It is said he is a defaulter to his association, but the amount is not yet known.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Von Ketteler—Ledyard.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24.—The marriage of Baron V. August von Ketteler, German Minister to Mexico, to Miss Mathilda Cass Ledyard, daughter of Mr. Henry B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, occurred at the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, at high noon to-day, a special dispensation from the Church for the wedding having been granted by Archbishop Martinelli. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley of this diocese. Miss Ledyard's only attendant was Miss Amy McMillan, daughter of Senator McMillan. Baron von Ketteler was attended by Mr. von Bruening, the Second Secretary of the German Legation at Washington.

Miss Ledyard wore a gown of rich white satin, trimmed with real lace. It was simply made, with a long train, and its only decoration was the handsome lace and a girdle jeweled with pearls and brilliants. Among the out-of-town guests who witnessed the ceremony were Baron Thielman, the German Ambassador at Washington; Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Ledyard of New York City, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Colgate, Mrs. Daniels of Providence, Mrs. Arthur Altis of Chicago, and Mrs. F. W. Goddard of Colorado Springs, Col.

The civil ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's father yesterday afternoon.

Loeb—Pulaski.

Miss Blanche Pulaski, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Pulaski, of 451 West End Avenue, was married to Emil Loeb at 6 o'clock last evening at Delmonico's. Besides the members of the two families only a small number of friends were present.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchess lace. The bridesmaids wore costumes of white silk, beneath white silk tulle and embellished with sashes of pink and blue velvet. They were Miss Addie Loeb, cousin of the bridegroom, and the bride's sisters, Miss Jennie Pulaski, Miss Annie Pulaski, and Miss Helen Pulaski. Louis Bamberg was best man, and the ushers were Joseph Tiefbaum and the brothers of the bridegroom, Simon Loeb, Albert Loeb, and Leon Loeb. Mr. and Mrs. Loeb will sail Saturday for Europe.

Fell—Seaman.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 24.—Miss Hannah L. Seaman, daughter of the late George Seaman of Nassau Street, and Lawrence T. Fell, ex-Assistant Postmaster of the United States Senate, and son of ex-Mayor Fell, were married in the Church of Our Lady of the Valley this morning by the pastor, the Rev. Father William M. R. Callan, in the presence of a few friends, the wedding being a quiet one on account of recent deaths in the bride's family.

Spencer—Conover.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Gen. Bird W. Spencer of the State Board of Assessors, married Miss Florence Conover of Mount Holly at noon to-day.

Miss Conover is a niece of Commander Reed of the United States Navy, and is a daughter of the late D. Vanderveer Conover, a Freeholder.

Bowman—Heidelberg.

Miss Millie Heidelberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Heidelberg, of 55 West Eighty-eighth Street, and William L. Bowman were married in Carnegie Music Hall at 5:30 yesterday afternoon. Supper was served later to over a hundred guests, and dancing followed.

Twelfth Regiment Reviewed.

The Twelfth Regiment was reviewed by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald last night at the armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street. Over 700 men and officers were in line, under command of Lieut. Col. Leonard. Gen. Fitzgerald presented medals to the members of the regimental rifle team for winning the contest of State rifle teams at Creedmoor last September. He made a speech complimenting the members of the team. A dance followed the review.

For the Parade to Grant's Tomb.

The Military Committee of the Grant Monument Municipal Inaugural Parade has sent out the following letter:

"All military, civil, corporate, and social organizations in the United States and all countries, who desire to take part in the Grant Monument Municipal Inaugural Parade on April 27, are requested to make application at the earliest possible date.

"Application for participation in the parade, or for any information in connection with it, should be addressed to Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Grand Marshal, Room 202, 1 Broadway, New York City, without further invitation or notice."

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. George Bird entertained a party of friends at dinner at her home, 27 West Thirty-third Street, last evening. Covers were laid for sixteen.

—Mrs. Edward Leverich gave a dance to a small party at her home, 30 East Sixtieth Street last evening. Alexander M. Hadden led the cotillion, dancing with Miss Leverich. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin, David Bishop, Courtlandt Bishop, Peyton Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Loney, Miss Barbey, and S. Fell.

—The musicale for the benefit of the New York Home for Convalescents and the Sunday Kindergarten given yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. Effingham H. Nichols was largely attended. Crichton-Campbell talked on occult forecasts, and the Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols spoke on character reading. The music was furnished by Michael Banner, Thos. Evans Greene, Mrs. Clermont Livingston Best, and Miss Alice Baker.

COMING EVENTS.

—The General Court of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America will dine this evening at the Manhattan Hotel.

—A meeting of the Reform Club to consider the arbitration treaty will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the clubhouse.

—The Derrylehan Club will hold its fifth reception this evening at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. There will be dancing at 9 o'clock.

—The Federation of East Side Workers will discuss "How Do You Help a Man Who Is Out of Work?" at the hall, 339 East Fourth Street, to-night.

—The New York Turn Verein "Bloomingdale," will give a masquerade ball to-night at the Central Opera House, on Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue.

—The hockey team of the University of Pennsylvania will play the team of Columbia University at the St. Nicholas Rink, 69 West Sixty-sixth Street, to-morrow night.

—The lecture of Dr. D. M. Harris at the Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow night will be on "Drawbacks of Jewish Legalism."

—Col. Waring will deliver a lecture that will be of interest to landlords, housekeepers, and janitors of tenements to-morrow night before Good Government Club H, 211 East Broadway.

—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease of Kansas will deliver a lecture at Cooper Union this evening for the benefit of the Working Women's Society on "Ireland, Her Poets, Warriors, and Statesmen."

—The women of the Baptist, Congregational, Dutch Reformed, and Methodist Home Mission Societies are to hold a union service of humiliation and prayer this morning from 10 to 12:30 in Calvary Baptist Church, on Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

—Secretary Briscoe of the Civil Service Commission yesterday announced the following dates for examinations: Feb. 25—Medical Examiner for Civil Service Commissioner; March 5—Telegraph operator; March 2—Inspectors of Plumbing, Light, and Ventilation, Building Department; March 8—Weighmasters.

—William C. Carl, the concert organist, will give a dinner in honor of Clarence Eddy, the Chicago organist, at the Arena this evening, preceding the service of the Organists' Guild, at St. George's Church. Among the guests will be Gerrit Smith, S. Tudor Strang of Philadelphia, Dr. H. G. Hanchett, John Hyatt Brewer, William S. Chester, N. B. Sprague of Norfolk, and Anton F. Koerner of Norfolk.

THE PAPERMAKERS EAT

They Are Entertained at the Waldorf and Discuss Matters of Public Interest.

MORALS AND PAPER PRICES.

Mr. Dana on the Press, Mayor Strong on Tea and the Mayoralty, and Dr. Savage on Americans in Cuba.

The American Paper Manufacturers, who dined at the Waldorf last evening, took no small part in their own after-dinner exercises. They listened attentively to the speakers, and applauded sentiments that pleased them, and every pause for effect was sure to be filled in with a question or comment from the floor. They applauded impartially hits that told against others or against themselves, and when Mr. Charles A. Dana said he feared that, in the wild warfare of competition, many of them were more busied in lowering prices and cutting each other's throats than in advancing the public interest or in enriching themselves, they clapped their hands and shouted "Good!"

The dinner was given in the large ballroom. The walls and tables were draped with smilax, and at intervals upon the tables rose small heaps of "bleached rags" used in making the highest grade papers. About 200 members were present. The retiring President, George F. Perkins, presided, and at his table sat Hugh J. Chisholm, George West, William A. Russell, Theodore C. Search, Warner Miller, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, Charles A. Dana, Mayor William L. Strong, Augustus C. Paine, Charles A. Schieren, William H. Parsons, Jr., Charles B. Forsythe, E. C. Rogers, C. B. Wells, H. A. Thomas, and E. H. Haskell. Among those on the floor were James N. Mohr, S. K. Yasuba of Japan, Wellington Smith, Warren Curtis, A. Pagenstecker, A. G. Paine, Jr., Samuel P. Train, K. B. Fullerton, William B. Dillon, Robert B. Atterbury, and J. Fred Ackerman.

Charles A. Dana on Cheap Paper.

Mr. Dana was the first speaker. He began by acknowledging the obligation of newspaper proprietors to the manufacturers of paper. He spoke of the lowering of prices till paper is now 3 or 2½ cents a pound. [Laughter.] All business, he said, is conducted for the sake of benevolence, and intimated that it was a duty to print the best news upon the best paper obtainable. He concluded by advising manufacturers to stop the credit system, and advocated a rational increase of price, with cash on delivery.

"Now," said Mr. Dana, "if paper were worth 3 cents—" This was received with cries of "Oh!" and "What!" and ended in a mock auction. "Two and a half," said some one. "One and a half," cried some one else. Mr. Dana looked a little weary.

"Oh, that's too nasty," he said. "Even if it were 6 cents, the cause of morality would be promoted, the noble causes of education and religion would be advanced, and you and I would not be poorer."

Mayor Strong Talks of Tea.

Mayor Strong was down for a response to the toast of "New York," and after dealing with the part paper plays in the city's business each day he drifted to other topics. He felt in hearty accord, he said, with the paper industry because he afforded ammunition for the daily papers, which are the big customers of the mills. "Not only that," added he, "I drink tea and shape my movements so that more paper will be consumed in chronicling my actions. Then, too, have I not a Street Cleaning Commissioner who is ready to talk every day and a Police Commissioner who will, if need be, talk twice a day?" This was received with much laughter.

He concluded by reminding them that there would be another in the Mayor's chair at the City Hall when the next annual dinner is held. This brought out cries, "No, we'll keep you there" and "You are all right," and like expressions.

Dr. Savage on Business and Truth.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah put himself on the very best terms with his hearers when he began by a running fire of raillery. Then he won a burst of applause by saying that "The business world does more for integrity and broad, rugged truth than does the pulpit. There can be no equivocation in business relations to be established on firm foundations." In enumerating the questions of the day that concern all, he paused, and, with dramatic effect, said: "Cuba! I wish I knew the truth about that island.

Should Protect Americans in Cuba.

"If there is an American citizen anywhere there who is being maltreated or humiliated, I would want a United States man-of-war on its way to bombard Havana. I want to feel that there is no section of the globe where an American is not safe from indignities." This brought forth the most emphatic outburst of approval of the evening.

Then the speaker, reverting to the question of paper being too cheap, observed that he would like to see it cost more in the hope that it would embarrass a couple of local daily papers, to the betterment of the community.

Mr. Search Says We Are Prosperous.

Theodore E. Search of Philadelphia, President of the National Manufacturers' Association, urged the paper men to get together and go out into the markets of the world. He told of how his firm was fighting to get a foothold in South America. "And we will get it, too," he added.

He cited figures showing the great increase in our export trade in the last few years, each year being bigger than its predecessor. That is prosperity," he said. "You cannot give it any other name; it will permeate every line of industry." He concluded by urging the need of this country for a merchant marine.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn spoke on "Greater New York," and Col. H. A. Thomas of Boston told of the types of men needed for leaders to-day.

GOOD PICTURES AT LOW PRICES.

Ninety-seven pictures, including several water colors, of the modern Dutch and Italian schools, and forming the first third of the Holland Art Galleries' possessions, were disposed of by auction at the first of three nights' sale at Chickering Hall, last evening, for the very low total of $10,507.50, or an average of about $108 each.

There were not many persons present. They were for the most part picture dealers, and the few buyers secured some rarely good bargains. The bidding was dispiriting from the start, and even the highest prices obtained were only secured by persistent effort on the part of Auctioneer Kirby, and after the first $100 was reached in $5 and $10 bids. R. W. De Forest secured the prize canvas of the evening, the superb cattle piece by Willem Maris, "The White Cow," for the low figure of $830. A. Gross bought the fine example of Israels "Waiting the Fleet's Return" for $575, and Bakhuysen's "View of Zaandam" for $340. Roelof's "Returning from Pasture" was sold to Mr. Chandler for $600, and Goubie's spirited "Hunting with Falcons" to A. Gross for $400. The remaining canvases, which brought $200 or over, were Lancerotto's "Promenade," $200; Ten Kate's "Harvesting," $200; Israel's "Hard Work," $210; Kever's "Industrious Little One," sold to S. P. Avery for $250; Miss Bakhuysen's "Roses," $250; Artz's "Mother and Baby," $300, and Neuhuys's "Maternal Happiness," $255. Among the pictures to be sold this evening are several good examples of Mauve, and Israel's fine interior, with figure, "Grace Before the Meal."

One Killed, Another Fatally Hurt.

Robert C. Turner and George B. Hoover, both of Philadelphia, were run down outside of Jersey City by a west-bound Pennsylvania train last night. Hoover was killed and Turner was fatally injured. They were on the way to this city in search of work.

VASSAR STUDENTS REBEL.

PROTEST AGAINST IGNORING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Unpopularity of the Order Brought Forcibly to the Minds of the Faculty.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 24.—By a formal resolution adopted two years ago by the Faculty of Vassar College, it was agreed that Washington's Birthday should not be given to the students as a holiday. This action did not meet with favor among the students, but as the anniversary last year fell upon the last day of the week, and so seemed like a holiday, in many respects, no formal protest was made.

This year, however, brought Washington's Birthday on Monday, and the Vassar students felt it an insult to their patriotism to be obliged to attend classes on a legal National holiday. So they resolved to make protest in a body.

Before breakfast Monday a body of students assembled in the senior parlor and started in procession through the corridors, receiving accessions as they marched. Five hundred voices joined in shouting "Rah! Rah! Rah! George! George! George! First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen!" "America," and "Yankee Doodle" were sung with a will.

The procession passed out of the front entrance and over to the President's house, where they saluted President Taylor's windows with three cheers for the "Red, White, and Blue," and hearty shouts for the immortal George who chopped down his father's cherry tree, but never told a lie. Before the enthusiasm abated, the procession returned to the college, and the students entered the dining room in a body, the hundreds of trained voices uniting in a grand chorus of "America."

Quick and silent hands transformed the room into a glory of National colors except around the Faculty table, where a chalk line was drawn and a screen of flags shut the professor away from the patriotic students intent on celebration. As the members of the Faculty entered the classrooms they were greeted with patriotic songs and found their classes all arrayed in Sunday best, some with hats and gloves on as if just ready to leave. A poster for every class was conspicuous behind the desk. The French one announced: "Qui entre ici laisse le patriotisme dehors"; the algebra one was a clever computation of the results of taking away patriotism from the Faculty and adding it to the students; the Greek one informed the college that the Greeks loved freedom and taught honor to those who freed their country; the psychology poster traced the effort on the mind caused by depriving the student body of the holiday.

In the morning mail each member of the Faculty received a notice of the production of "A Revised Edition of Shakespeare's Tragedy, 'George Washington,'" with extracts to illustrate the attractions. On the bulletin board in the main corridor was a notice from every club in the college: "There will be no meeting of the Student Association to-day;" "The Dickens Club will not meet to-day;" "Federal Councils will not meet to-day;" "The Wake Robin Club will not meet to-day."

In contrast it was announced: "The Faculty will meet as usual to-day."

In the evening there was a Colonial ball given in the gymnasium. The whole senior class went as George Washingtons, with labels to insure identification.

MORE BOOKS STOLEN.

Bangs & Co. Missed Several Valuable Old Works Yesterday.

A further disappearance of valuable books was revealed yesterday at the auction house of Bangs & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, after the sale began, at 3 P. M.

When the auctioneer announced several volumes for sale, the attendants failed to find them on the display counters. The firm would only remark that the works were missing. These volumes were known to have been in their place before the sale began.

Besides the theft of the valuable Decameron of Boccaccio, a translation by Bradstreet, printed in London in 1845, the rare works that have disappeared are:

A Latin Prayer Book, printed by G. Brent in London in 1791.

William Cullen Bryant's works, edited by Washington Irving, and published in London in 1832.

Sculptura, a history of copper engraving, with rare examples of the art, and a portrait of the author, John Evelyn, by Woolridge, issued in London in 1769.

Illustrations of Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," comprising twelve views, issued in London in 1810.

Sketches of Russia, by Paul Svinine, published by Ackerman in London in 1814, and containing fifteen colored copper engravings, comprising portraits of Alexander I. and the Empress.

Virgil's Bucolica, Georgica et Oeneis, with fifteen engravings by Bartolozzi, issued in London, 1800.

John Whitgift's "The Defense of the Aunswere to the Admonition Against the Reply to T. C.," published in London in 1574.

The works of Hogarth, including his "Analysis of Beauty," with a sketch of his life by Thomas Clerk. This edition was printed in London in 1821, and is the only one containing the two plates that were later suppressed.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

David L. Proudfit.

David L. Proudfit, poet and author, died suddenly at his home, 236 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Tuesday morning from the effects of an apoplectic stroke. Private funeral services will be held at the house to-day, after which the body will be cremated. He leaves a wife and grown-up children.

Mr. Proudfit was born in Newburg Oct. 27, 1842, and received an excellent education. His literary talents showed themselves early, and when quite young he became a contributor to magazines and newspapers. The breaking out of the civil war, however, interrupted his literary career, for he enlisted and went to the front with the Third New York Mounted Rifles as a private. Mr. Proudfit saw four years of active service, during which time he was successively promoted until he attained the rank of brevet Major. After this he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the Eastern District of Texas. So well did he perform his duties there that when he sent in his resignation in 1866 Gen. Sheridan at first refused to accept it on the ground that he was too valuable a man to lose.

Since the war Mr. Proudfit's literary labors have been merely incidental to a successful business career. He was at one time connected with the American Bank Note Company, and at the time of his death was President of the New York Safety Treat Company.

Mr. Proudfit, besides his magazine and newspaper work, was the author of several books. One, "Masque and Domino," was a book of poems, and "Love Among the Gamins" and "The Man from the West" prose. He was a prominent member of the Authors Club.

Augustus W. Cruikshank.

Augustus W. Cruikshank of the well-known real estate firm of E. A. Cruikshank & Co. died Tuesday night, at the Hotel Majestic, from an attack of pneumonia, complicated with meningitis. Mr. Cruikshank was taken suddenly ill at his office about ten days ago. Meningitis developed about 6 o'clock Tuesday, and he sank rapidly.

Mr. Cruikshank was born in this city nearly fifty years ago, and lived here all his life. He had not been in good health lately, and succumbed easily to the attack. He leaves a wife and two children.

The funeral services will be held at the Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, at 12:30 to-morrow. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The name Cruikshank has been connected with the real estate business and the management of large estates in this city for a century. The founder of the house established himself in a modest way toward the end of the last century. He was succeeded in business by his son, James Cruikshank, who died in 1895 at the age of ninety-two years. He had retired shortly before his death, and his sons formed the firm of E. A. Cruikshank & Co. at 176 Broadway.

In their charge has been placed a large number of estates, and it is said that in some cases the owners have never visited New York nor seen the members of the firm.

Luther H. Tucker.

Luther H. Tucker, editor of The Cultivator and Country Gentleman and senior member of the firm of Luther Tucker & Son, publishers of that paper, died at his home in Albany Tuesday. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1834. He was graduated from Yale College in 1858. Immediately after leaving college he entered business with his father, and became a partner of the firm, in which he continued ever after.

In 1859 he made an agricultural tour in Great Britain, some of the results of which were embodied in a series of lectures on English agriculture delivered in a course of agricultural instruction at New Haven in the Winter of 1860. In 1864 he was appointed Professor of Agriculture of Rutgers College. He resigned the position, to be succeeded by Prof. George H. Cook. From 1858 to 1873 he was Treasurer and acting manager of the New York State Agricultural Society. He leaves a wife and several children.

Obituary Notes.

—George Irvine of Quebec, Judge of the Admiralty Court, died yesterday. He was born in England in 1826.

—Capt. Frank H. Cooper of Quogue, who was well known on Long Island, died at the home of his nephew, W. H. Haywood of Jamaica, yesterday.

—Mrs. Julia M. Jordan, widow of Eben D. Jordan, founder of the Boston firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co., died yesterday in Boston, aged seventy-one years.

—Mrs. Frances Mansfield Johnston, wife of Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston, the Southern author, died yesterday at her home in Baltimore, aged sixty-eight years. She was born in Sparta, Ga., the daughter of Eli Mansfield.

—Moses P. Handy, Jr., son of Moses P. Handy, the newspaper man, died yesterday at the home of his parents in Chicago. He was born in Philadelphia in 1870, and was a student in Northwestern University Medical School.

—Mrs. Jeremiah S. Black, widow of President Buchanan's Attorney General and mother of ex-Lieut. Gov. Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania, died yesterday at her home near York, Penn. She was seventy-seven years old.

—G. O. Shattuck of Boston, one of the most eminent lawyers in Massachusetts, died yesterday in his sixty-eighth year. He was graduated from Harvard College. For many years he had been one of the overseers of Harvard College.

—Dr. David Boyd, known on the east side of town as the Indian doctor, died Wednesday of old age. He had for fifty years conducted a drugstore at 68 East Broadway. He was born in Brooklyn June 10, 1821. He came to this city when a boy, was graduated from the Metropolitan Medical College, and then went into the drug business.

—Seligman Heilbrun died at his home, 150 East Sixty-first Street, Tuesday, in the seventy-third year of his life. He was a native of Bavaria. In 1872 he came to this city and engaged in the manufacture of cloaks, remaining in business until 1877. He had been an invalid for some time. The funeral will take place at 9:30 o'clock this morning. He leaves a wife, two sons, and three daughters.

—Herman F. Hoops, a retired confectionery dealer, died at his home, 248 West Twentieth Street, Tuesday, from heart disease. He was seventy-five years old. He was formerly President of the United Confectioners' Association, and was one of the founders of St. John's Evangelical Church in Christopher Street. He was a member of Lodge No. 356 of the Free Masons. He leaves a wife and six children.

—Michael Schlig died at his home, 437 East Eighty-eighth Street, Tuesday morning. Mr. Schlig was musical director for William J. Florence. He also conducted the musical programme of Miss Rosina Vokes's preliminary seasons at Daly's Theatre, and had been until recently a member of Koster & Bial's orchestra, of which he was for a time leader. Funeral services will be held at his residence Friday at 1 o'clock P. M.

—Christian Martin Hoefler died Tuesday, after a long illness, at his home, 163 East Seventy-seventh Street, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was born in Nuremberg, Germany, and came to this country more than half a century ago. He was a confectioner and fancy cake maker and became widely known in connection with his business. Five sons and two daughters survive him. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon from his home.

—Leman Thomson of Thomson, N. Y., one of the wealthiest citizens of Washington County, died yesterday, seventy-six years old. Mr. Thomson owned the Thomson Pulp and Paper Company at Thomson, and also several large sawmills. For many years he resided at Albany, where he conducted an extensive lumber business. Owing to failing health he moved to Thomson about three years ago. Until last year he was a Director in the First National Bank at Albany. He leaves two daughters.

—Samuel Mitchell of Poughkeepsie died yesterday. He was born in Vergennes, Vt., in 1836, and went to Poughkeepsie with his family when a boy. He served an apprenticeship at manufacturing philosophical apparatus with Prof. C. B. Warring. When the war broke out he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment. He was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg and was with Sherman in his march to the sea, taking part in the engagements of Resaca, Peachtree Creek, and the capture of Atlanta. He leaves two daughters.

—Dr. Otto Huebner died Tuesday at his home, 128 East Eighteenth Street, of pneumonia. The funeral will be at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East Fifteenth Street. The body will be cremated at Mount Olivet Cemetery. Dr. Huebner was born at Koenigsberg, Prussia,

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Chemical National Bank
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58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
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L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

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PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular. Money on call, 1½ to 1¾ per cent.

No developments of interest came into the stock market yesterday. Fluctuations were small and for the most part uninteresting. One or two industrials on small transactions changed as much as 1 per cent., a Western iron company's shares, for instance, jumping up over 4 points on transactions of a few hundred shares.

***

Burlington and St. Paul were traded in to an extent averaging about 10,000 shares apiece, but neither they, as the most conspicuous of the railroad stocks, nor any others, scored material change.

***

Among the industrial stocks Sugar Trust, Tobacco Trust, and Leather Trust were each traded in more than 10,000 shares, Sugar Trust transactions being nearly three times that figure. In all of them there was manipulation not much disguised. Most of the efforts shown in working quotations for this group of stocks up and down are suggestive of inside efforts to distribute stock.

***

The Leather Trust issued its annual statement yesterday, showing that its surplus shrank seriously during 1896. Some of the items in the report as issued are exceedingly interesting. The trust has made "advances" for purchases of hides and against consigned leather aggregating over $15,500,000, which is about $5,000,000 more than the same item represented at the beginning of last year. Investments in tanning company stocks and in lumber company stocks are above $35,000,000, while the "good-will account" has reached the pleasing figure of $62,661,259. In the list of liabilities no allowance is made for the unpaid dividends of about 20 per cent. accumulated in account with the company's preferred stockholders.

***

Little attention is being paid in the Street to foreign war news, though a close watch is kept on reports from Washington showing new feverishness among the politicians at our own capital.

At the close of business on the Stock Exchange last night it was the general expectation that to-day might yield something of a sensation in Congress, the hotheads there being apparently determined to go recklessly ahead.

***

So far as the public is concerned, the stock market is neglected. All the speculation that Wall Street has is confined to the clique of professionals. In two or three quarters, more particularly in the Granger railway shares and in one or two of the bigger trusts, there seems to be a substantial short interest.

***

Government consols were practically unchanged. The fours, 1907, registered, advanced ⅛. The sales were $3,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 122⅜; $122,500 do., coupon, at 122½@122⅝@122½; $50,000 fives, coupon, at 113⅝; $55,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 112, and $10,000 currency sixes, 1899, at 106⅝.

***

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 6.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	Ill. Steel	¾
Am. Tobacco	⅝	L. E. & Western pf.	½
Am. Tobacco pf	1½	Minn. Iron	4½
Consol Gas	2	U. S. Leather pf	1¼

STOCKS DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & Tol.	1	N. J. Central	1½
Gen. Electric	⅝	Or., R. & N. pf	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Can. Southern 2d	1	Rome, W. & O. con.	1
Kan. Pac. con.	1½	St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st,	
L. E. & West. 2d	1	t. r.	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s	4	Pitts. & West. 1st	1¾
Ohio Southern 1st	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days and 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $105,760,125; balances, $6,163,739; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $582,830.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and firm. Posted rates unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.84@$4.84¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70@80c discount. Boston—5c premium to par. San Francisco—Sight, 25c premium; telegraphic, 27½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

***

According to out-of-town correspondents there is neither improvement nor prospect of improvement in the money market. The same stagnation continues, and the same conditions—a preponderance of supply over demand—are painfully apparent. Nowhere is there evident any disposition on the part of manufacturing concerns or merchants to ask for accommodation, and the banks continue to pile up their surplus reserve.

In the New York market there seems to be some improvement, particularly in the time department. A few more loans are being made than has been usual of late, and in view of the recent complete stagnation an increase of only a few is a distinct improvement. But the talk of higher rates is foolishly premature. The banks have too much money and are only too anxious to loan it. An advance in rates could not be maintained, and it would only kill what business the banks have.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65. Sales of 4,000 ounces at 64⅞.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64 13-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 472,070.59 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29¾d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, gold, Jan. 1 to date	$348,638
Exports in the same period	326,216
Net imports	$22,422
Net imports, 1896	3,693,070
Net exports, 1895	23,159,208
Net exports, 1894	2,014,008
Net exports, 1893	25,525,849

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Brunswick sold at .16; 800 Cripple Creek consolidated at .11, 500 Mount Rosa at .10, 300 Pharmacist at .15, and 200 Small Hopes at .60.

THE LONDON MARKET.

There was very little feature to American shares in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ⅛, to 14⅞, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 78¼. Declined—Erie first preferred, ¼, to 84¾, and Reading, ¼, to 12½. Canadian Pacific sold at 56⅛, Illinois Central at 95, New York Central at 95½, Louisville and Nashville at 51, and Atchison at 14⅞. British consols were unchanged for money at 112⅛ and 1-16 lower for the account, at 112 9-16.

India Council bills were allotted at 15 1-32d per rupee. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 70c, and exchange on London at 25f 18½c.

THE SENATE BLOCKS THE WAY.

Gen. Louis Wagner, President of the Third National Bank of Philadelphia, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing the financial outlook:

"There is a general hope, a general expectation, that the inauguration of Mr. McKinley is going to prove the starting point of great improvement in the business and financial world. There is some sort of a sentimental feeling that as soon as the new Administration is installed we are going to enter into what will really amount to a 'boom.' Why people should expect this I do not understand, for there are reasons which every thinking man must take into consideration that point directly opposite and against the immediate prosperity that is anticipated. And the factors which are operative now are the same which for some time past have been powerful in keeping business back and giving us a general depression.

"Since the election in November we have not had the expected improvement, simply because the same conditions that existed previously have continued to exist. The overthrow of Bryanism brought about an improvement in sentiment which, if it had been sustained by actual improvement in business, would have been a great power in furthering the onward march. But better sentiment cannot of itself bring about better times—especially when hampered by the various adverse factors now operating against it. We have not had business improvement since the election because there is still existing mistrust and doubt as to future legislation.

"It is quite evident that it lies in the hands of the Government to remedy the bad state of affairs we are now facing. We have been led to expect, and I confidently believe, that Mr. McKinley will do all in his power to bring about the legislation necessary to that end. But Mr. McKinley does not make laws. That lies with Congress. And I have yet to see how any man can expect favorable legislation from the next Senate. In the House we can hope for some action favorable to the business interests of the country. But I doubt very much if we can get anything of the kind from the Senate, or, at least, not yet. And with the Senate blocking the way, the necessary legislation will continue to be nothing but a hope

"Every one realizes that something will have to be done to put the finances of the country in a better condition. Expenditures are now exceeding receipts, and have been for some time. Either the expenditures must be reduced or the Government's income increased. A new tariff law will accomplish this end, besides benefiting the country's industries. But with the coming Senate I do not believe that we can get the proper tariff legislation. The financial system of the country must also be changed. And it will be equally difficult to make the necessary reforms there as in the tariff, if not more so. So that I cannot understand how the mere inauguration of Mr. McKinley as President is going to help things.

"The country's general business shows more promise than it has for some time. But it has been promising since the election, and all of these promises have been broken. To my mind it is evident that if unaided, business cannot improve. It must have assistance in the halls of Congress.

"That there is a better feeling among investors is shown by the way in which securities have been absorbed since the election. But as far as I can see that activity is dying out. People's savings are now nearly all invested. It is certain that no one is adding to his liabilities. No one wants money, no one seems to have any use for it, because men are not willing either to assume new debts or to push ahead in their respective lines of business. And I think that same hesitation will continue until the country sees that the whole Government in its every department is in perfect accord and shows some evidence of a willingness to legislate in favor of the business interests."

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Trade in all lines shows a healthy increase, and The Chattanooga Tradesman's Southern correspondents report indications encouraging for a continued improvement. The heavy purchases of steel rails have greatly strengthened the iron and steel market. A number of metal establishments have resumed work, and a small advance in price is reported in Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, and rails. There is marked improvement in the demand for Southern iron. In the Birmingham district one company alone received inquiries for 50,000 tons of Alabama pig iron during the past week.

Textile industries are running on full time and an increase in demand is reported.

Lumber is more active, and yellow pine manufacturers advanced prices at their recent meeting in Memphis. Heavy exports are being made and many mills have orders booked for months ahead. The Spring trade in hardware promises to be better than for two or three years past, and it is expected that building operations will be especially active as soon as the weather becomes settled.

Among the most important industries for the week, The Tradesman reports the following: The Montgomery-Elmore Bridge and Improvement Company, capital $50,000, Montgomery, Ala.; a twenty-thousand-dollar flouring mill, Henderson, Ky., and a 250-barrel flouring mill at Madisonville, Ky.; the Independent Ice Company, capital $12,000, Sumter, S. C.; the Independence Oil and Gas Company, capital $50,000, Fairmont, West Va., and a 100-ton oil mill at Taylor, Texas. The probable erection of a five-hundred-thousand-dollar cotton mill is reported from Birmingham, Ala.; one to cost $50,000 will be built at Concord, N. C., and another to cost $25,000 at Greensborough, N. C. The Beaufort Knitting Mill Company, capital $20,000, has been chartered at Beaufort, S. C., and wood-working plants will be established at Covington, Ky., Gastonia, N. C., Jonesborough, Tenn., and Wallisville, Texas.

BONDS LISTED.

The Stock Exchange yesterday listed $250,000 additional refunding mortgage 4 per cent. 100-year gold coupon bonds, Nos. 8,126 to 8,375, inclusive, and registered bonds of $5,000 each into which said coupon bonds may be converted, of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, making total amount listed to date $8,375,000, Nos. 1 to 8,375, inclusive.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

10 shares Kings County Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 110.
13 shares Knickerbocker Trust Company, $100 each, 180.
$2,000 La Follette Coal and Iron Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1913, coupons June and December; June, 1895, coupons on, (hypothecated,) $100 lot.
6 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,049.
$2,000 East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1900, coupons January and July, 108½.
$1,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company first consolidated 7 per cent. bond, due 1898, coupons January and July, 103¼.
$1,000 Metropolitan Ferry Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1937, coupons May and November, 108¾.
$1,000 Milwaukee City Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1908, coupons June and December, 103.
$1,000 West Side Railroad Company, Milwaukee, first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1909, coupons January and July, 104½.
$1,000 Illinois Central Railroad Company 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds, due 1952, coupons April and October, $500 each, 102½.
$1,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company (Nebraska extension) 4 per cent. sinking fund bond, due 1927, coupons May and November, 90.
$4,000 Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, 118.
$3,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company (Chicago and Missouri River Division) first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1926, 109⅝.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	174½	175
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	63
Kings County Traction	41½	43
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	133	148
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	196	200
*Third Avenue Railroad	153	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	20½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	57	58
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	58	59½
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	132
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	71	73
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	203	207
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	90
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	46	47
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	76	77
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	95	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	80	82
Standard Gas pf., New York	105½	108
Standard Gas 1st, New York	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	88	90

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	28	32
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Champ' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	101	103
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. S p. c. bonds	88	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17½
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n)	3	8
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
*Pratt & Whitney pf.	59	61
*Standard Oil Trust	268	270
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter	6½	7
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	157	158½
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	65
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	69	71½
Metropolitan El., Chicago 1st 5s	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.	126	128
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96½	98½
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock	15⅝	16⅜
Trow Directory pf.	22½	35

*Ex dividend.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	313	Irving	140
American Ex.	172	Leather Manuf'rs.	174
Broadway	225	Lincoln National	750
Butchers & Drov.	125	Manhattan	210
Central National	163	Market & Fulton	200
Chase National	400	Mechanics'	184
Chatham	290	Mechanics & Trad.	130
Chemical	4090	Merchants'	137
City	500	Merchants' Ex.	110
Citizens'	125	Metropolis	425
Columbia	170	Nassau	153
Commerce	205½	National Union	200
Continental	130	New York County	675
Corn Exchange	290	Ninth National	105
East River	132	Phenix	104
Fifth Avenue	2900	Republic	151
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Seaboard National	168
Fourth National	178	Second National	425
Gallatin National	310	Shoe & Leather	90
Garfield National	500	State of New York	110
German-American	110	Third National	98
Germania	350	Tradesmen's	90
Greenwich	165	U. S. National	175
Hanover	315	West Side	275
Hudson River	155	Western National	114
Importers & Trad.	530		

Ten shares of Park sold at 261.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—There were only three stocks—Reading, St. Paul, and Lehigh Valley—whose sales to-day reached four figures. The latter developed renewed weakness, breaking 1⅝ points, to 22⅜, shortly after midday. New York was credited with being the seller, and if so they were short sales, as there is no floating supply of the stock in that city; subsequently a rally to 23 was made. Reading was also sold, through arbitrage houses, for the New York account. The general market was inclined to be heavy, though more because of an absence of buyers than a pressure of stock. A further drop of 2 points, to 45, in Broad-top preferred, a 7 per cent. stock, emphasized the distrust which exists toward securities of the coal roads. Commercial National Bank stock, after sales at 30, dropped back to 28. It was quoted a few days ago at 40. Indianapolis Passenger shaded off another fraction, selling at 18½. Other street railway stocks were dull and steady. There is a revival of talk of an early consolidation of the lines in Baltimore, but nothing definite is yet in sight. The regular semi-annual dividend of $2 per share was declared to-day by Philadelphia Traction Directors. Closing prices of the leading issues:

Lehigh Valley	22⅞	23¼
Northern Pacific, com. rot	14⅞	14⅝
Northern Pacific preferred	37¾	38⅛
Pennsylvania	52⅜	52⅝
Reading third assessment	12 1-16	12⅛
St. Paul	75¾	76
Lehigh Navigation	39	39½
Reading general 4s, trust ctfs.	81	81¼
Electric & People's 4s	75½	75⅝
Western New York & Pennsylvania	2⅜	2¾
Metropolitan Traction	107	108
Philadelphia Traction	71¾	72
Baltimore Traction	18	18¼
Union Traction	9⅝	9¾
Pennsylvania Heat	14½	15
Pennsylvania Heat preferred	27½	27⅝
United Gas Improvement	72¾	73¼
Electric Storage	26	26½
Electric Storage preferred	28	29
Welsbach Light	43	44
Pittsburg C. Traction	8½	8¾
Pittsburg C. Traction preferred	41	43

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The telephone shares continued to attract considerable attention in Boston trading, and to-day Bell touched 225 again; Erie, however, was the particular feature from point of activity, rising ¾ more, to 67¾. New England was firm at the advance to 103. Montana was the leader of the copper shares, as usual, jumping 1½, to 115, at noon, losing 1¼ of it later; Tamarack rose 1¼ more, to 120, on small lots; Osceola was up ½, to 33½, and Old Dominion slid off ¾, to 17. The gold shares were more or less in evidence, and at generally improved quotations. Ysabel was up to 13⅜, Pioneer sold at 5½, (up ½,) while Gold Coin was ¼ lower, at 3½. The railroad list was neglected completely, but with a fairly steady undertone. Closing bid and asked:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Atchison, (full instal. paid)	14½	14½
Atchison, new	11⅞	12
Atchison pf	22	23½
Boston & Albany	210	..
Boston & Lowell	209½	..
Boston & Maine	162	163
Boston & Providence	262	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73¾	74
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102½	103
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	107
Fitchburg pf	91½	92
Maine Central	118	123
Mexican Central	8½	8⅞
New England pf.	58	59
New York, New Haven & Hartford	..	175
Old Colony	178	178½
Or. Short Line & U. N.	15	16
Union Pacific	6⅞	7⅛
West End	66¾	67¼
West End pf.	91⅝	92
Wisconsin Central	2	..

BONDS.

U. S. 2s, 1891, reg.	95½	..
U. S. 6s, 1898, currency	103½	..
U. S. 6s, 1899, currency	106½	..
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	111⅞	112
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.	113	113½
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	122¾	122¾
U. S. 4s, 1925, coup.	122¾	122¾
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg.	113½	114
U. S. 5s, 1904, coup.	113½	114
Am. Bell Tel. 7s	104	..
Atchison 4s, new	80	80¼
Atchison adjust. 4s	46¾	47
C., B. & N. 1st 5s	104¼	104½
C., B. & N. 2d 6s	99	99¾
C., B. & Q. con. 1st 7s	115	..
C., B. & Q. convert. 5s	98½	..
C., B. & Q., Den. ex. 4s	92¾	..
C., M. & St. P., Dub. 6s	120	..
C., M. & St. P., W. V. 6s	118½	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards 5s	..	109¾
Chicago & North Mich. 5s	40	..
Chicago & W. Mich. 5s	46	..
Detroit, Lan. & N. M.	..	56
Fre., Elk. & M. V. 1st 6s	127	..
Fre., Elk. & M. V. uns. 6s	127	..
K. C., Clinton & Spr. 5s	50	..
K. C., Fort Scott & Gulf 7s	107	..
K. C., Fort Scott & M. 6s	79	..
K. C., M. & B. 4s	65	68
K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	18	..

MINING COMPANIES.

Aetna, (Quicksilver)	3⅝	4
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	3 15-16	3⅝
Atlantic	23	23½
Bonanza	45	55
Boston and Cripple Creek	10	20
Boston and Montana	114	114½
Butte and Boston	14¼	14⅝
Calumet and Hecla	363	365
Centennial	6¼	6⅜
Franklin	11	..
Gold Coin Mines	3½	3⅝
Humboldt	50	50
Kearsarge	18½	19
Napa, (Quicksilver)	5¼	5⅝
National	..	35
Osceola	33	33½
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5⅝
Quincy	116	117
Quincy Scrip, third inst. paid	..	106
Santa Ysabel, (gold)	13¾	14
Tamarack	119	121
Tamarack, Junior	..	19
Tecumseh	2¾	3
Washington	..	77½
Wolverine	9⅝	10¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Bell Telephone	220	224½
Dominion Coal	8½	8¾
Dominion Coal pf.	88	85
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	155
Erie Telephone	67¼	67¾
General Electric	34¼	34⅜
General Electric pf.	73¾	75
Lemson Con. Store Service	..	22½
New England Telephone	102½	103
Philadelphia Company	17½	18½
Pullman Palace Car	156	156½
Reece Button Hole	2 3-8	25
U. S. Oil	17¼	17½
U. S. Rubber	20¾	21¾
U. S. Rubber pf.	71½	73
Westinghouse Elec.	24½	25
Westinghouse Elec. pf.	50	51

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

American Sugar Refineries	114½	114⅝
American Sugar Refineries pf.	103	103½
Bay State Gas	5½	5¾
Fort Wayne Elec.	50	100
Fort Wayne Trust, (c)	2	3½
Merced Gold Mining	9½	9⅞
Old Dominion Copper Mining	17	..
Thomson-Houston Trust, (c)	3	..
Thomson-Houston Trust, (d)	3½	4

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The local market is broadening. Money is seeking investments so plentifully that it must have an effect on the packing, brewing, and other stocks that pay good dividends, but are not favorites with the speculative fraternity for the reason that they are inactive and so strongly held that it would be dangerous. All the best bonds are out of the market, or held so strongly that the lower grades, paying good interest, but not as gilt-edged, must attract attention. West Chicago debentures advanced to-day to 98½. Alley "L" 5s sold at 54, to a close at 55. High-grade 6s sold at 103¼, and 4½s at 101¾. Chicago Packing preferred sold at 49@48½; common sold at 36½, seller 20. Lake Street "L" was slow at 17@16⅝. Match stock was dull but steady, only small lots being sold. Prices were a point higher at the opening, but this advance was lost at the close. A circular was sent South and West yesterday making quite a cut in prices by the New York Biscuit Company. In reply to this the "yellow sheet" sends out: "The officers of the American Biscuit Company will hold a conference to-day, at which the cut made by the New York Biscuit Company will be met."

A bank official said:

"Biscuit will stay around 40@46 for some few weeks, until the jobbing is over, and then there will be an end to the trouble." It is claimed by the New York people that they are not losing money. If not, there should be big profits in the business at the old scale. Business is immense."

At the opening the bears succeeded in causing a slight decline, but it did not last long, and the noon closing was at last night's last price—43.

To-day's Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26½	28
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61½	61¾
Brew. & Malt. Co.	10⅝	11
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	35½	36
Chicago City Railway	200	200
Chicago Pack. & P. Co.	36½	36½
Chicago Pack. & P. Co. pf.	49	49
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	128½	128¼
Lake Street Elevated	16½	16½
International Packing Co.	20	20
International Packing Co. pf.	43½	43⅝
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	11½	11½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	36	36½
New York Biscuit Co.	43¾	43
N. Chicago Street Rail

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1897.

Closing.—Bid	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
54	56	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	55	55	55	55	+1
13⅜	13½	1,430	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	14	13½	13½	
32½	33	20	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	32½	32½	32½	32½	
114½	114¾	27,698	American Sugar Refs.	114¼	115⅝	114¼	114⅝	+ ⅛
103	103½	398	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
85	90	90	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	86¼	87	86¾	87	
74½	74¾	11,330	American Tobacco.....	74	75	74	74⅝	+ ⅛
102	103	185	Am. Tobacco pf.....	102½	102½	102½	102½	+1½
24	26	8	Ann Arbor pf.....	24	24	24	24	
11¾	12¼	300	At., T. & S. F., new...	12¼	12¼	12	12	
14	14¼	300	At., T. & S.F. all in.pd.	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	23	1,621	At., T. & S. F. pf....	23½	23¼	23	23	
11	11¼	100	Bay State Gas.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
44⅜	44⅞	110	Canada Southern.....	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
16⅝	17⅛	410	Chesapeake & Ohio...	17⅛	17¼	17	17	− ⅛
73⅝	73⅞	11,244	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	74⅜	74⅝	73⅜	73⅝	− ⅝
95	98	1	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	96½	96¾	96½	96½	
77⅝	77¾	3,935	Chicago Gas.....	77¾	78⅜	77⅛	77⅛	− ⅛
75⅜	75⅞	9,060	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	76⅛	76⅝	75⅜	75⅝	− ⅝
133	133⅜	45	Chi. Mil. & St. P. pf.	133½	134	133½	134	
104¼	104⅜	233	Chi. & Northwestern.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	
66⅝	66⅞	1,512	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	66⅞	67¼	66⅜	66⅜	− ⅛
26⅜	27¼	147	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	21½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
4	4¼	200	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	4	4	4	4	
5	5⅜	2,200	Chi., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5¼	5⅜	5	5¼	−1
150½	152	1,870	Consolidated Gas Co..	150	151	150	151	+2
106⅜	107	510	Del. & Hudson, ex div.	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
153	155	815	Del., Lack. & Western	154	154½	153⅜	153⅜	− ½
34⅜	34½	4,575	General Electric.....	34⅞	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	− ⅝
91¾	9⅞	10	Illinois Central.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	
35¼	35⅞	580	Illinois Steel Co.....	35⅞	36⅛	35½	35½	+ ¾
30	40	100	Keokuk & Western....	32	32	32	32	
67	69	250	L. E. & Western pf....	68	68	67¼	67½	+ ⅛
156¾	157½	10	Lake Shore.....	157⅝	157⅝	157⅝	157⅝	
49¼	49¼	1,750	Louisville & Nashville.	49½	49¾	49¼	49⅛	− ⅛
87⅜	87⅞	3,557	Manhattan Con.....	89	89¼	87⅞	87⅞	− ⅜
107	107	100	Met-opolitan Traction	107	107	107	107	
89¼	92	43	Michigan Central.....	90¼	90	89¼	90	
47	50	600	Minnesota Iron.....	45	47½	45	47½	+1¼
12⅜	13¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	13	13	13	13	
29⅜	30¼	712	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	30	30½	30	30	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅝	520	Missouri Pacific.....	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
90	90½	280	National Lead Co. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
12	14	100	National Linseed Oil..	13½	13½	13½	13½	
95¾	96	1,934	New Jersey Central...	97¼	97½	95⅞	95⅞	−1⅛
92⅜	93¼	125	New York Central....	93	93	93	93	
24½	25	100	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
4¾	4⅝	300	North American.....	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
14¼	14½	201	Northern Pacific.....	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	
37⅜	38	2,721	Northern Pacific pf...	38½	38½	37⅞	37⅞	− ⅛
14¼	14⅜	211	Ontario & Western....	14⅜	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
42	44	213	O. R. & Nav. pf.....	42	42	42	42	− ½
24⅞	25¼	200	Pacific Mail.....	25¼	25½	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
24¼	24½	5,100	P. & R., all in. pd....	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24¼	− ¼
156	157	78	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	156	156½	155½	155½	
5	5¼	100	St. L. & San Fran.....	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
14¾	15¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
3⅜	4	100	St. Louis Southw. pf..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	300	St. Louis Southw. pf..	10¾	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	400	St. Paul & Omaha.....	49¼	49½	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
130	137	4	St. Paul & Omaha pf...	135	135	135	135	
14⅜	15¼	260	Southern Pacific.....	15⅜	15⅜	15	15	
9	9¼	145	Southern Railway.....	9	9	9	9	
27⅜	28	1,323	Southern Railway pf..	28⅛	28¾	28	28	− ⅛
9½	9½	200	Standard R. & T. pf....	9½	9½	9½	9½	− ⅝
25¾	25⅞	1,985	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	26⅞	27	25¾	26	− ¾
6¾	7	1,820	Union Pacific.....	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
7⅜	8	300	United States Leather.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	11,464	U. S. Leather pf.....	58¼	58¾	56¾	57½	+1¼
20⅜	21¼	825	United States Rubber.	21¼	21⅜	21	21	− ¼
72	74	10	U. S. Rubber pf.....	72½	72½	72½	72½	
6¼	6⅝	200	Wabash.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15⅜	15⅞	125	Wabash pf.....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
99½	102	50	Wells-Fargo Express..	99½	99½	99½	99½	
82⅜	82⅞	1,150	Western Union Tel....	83½	83½	83	83	− ⅜
..	..	100	Wisconsin Central....	2	2	2	2	
Sales.....		121,109						

Silver.

64⅞	65	4,000	Bullion certificates....	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s 4,000	81½	H & Tex Cent G M 4s 1,000	66	Ohio Southern 1st 5,000	84
Am Tobacco Co scrip 2,000	70	10,000	66½	Omaha & St L 1st, Tr Co certfs 2,000	50
At, T & S F gen 4s 19,000	81¾	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 6,000	75	Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000	86
14,000	81⅞	5,000	75½	Oregon R & N 4s 17,000	83¼
13,000	81⅝	2,000	76	1,000	83⅛
3,000	81⅞	2,000	76¼	Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs 4,000	76
Adjustment 4s 15,000	47¼	11,000	77	18,000	75⅝
10,000	46¾	6,000	76¼	10,000	76
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 20,000	119	12,000	76½	16,000	76½
Brooklyn E R T 5s 7,000	80⅝	4,000	76	2,000	76
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 10,000	109½	16,000	75¾	Kentucky Cent 1st 4s 5,000	87¼
Bur, C R & N 1st 3,000	106⅝	2,000	75¾	Keokuk & D M 1st 7,000	102
Canada Southern 1st gtd 1,000	110	Kings Co Elev 1st 5,000	46	2,000	101¾
Canada Southern 2d 10,000	108	L E & W 2d 5s 1,000	102	Pac of Mo 2d ext 4,000	103
Cent of N J gen 5s 15,000	117	L S & M So 1st reg 2,000	111⅜	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 5,000	81
Ches & Ohio con 5s 1,000	110	Long Island G M 4s 1,000	88	31,000	81½
Registered 1,000	107½	Louis & Nash cons 2,000	105½	17,000	81¼
500	107	Louis & Nash G M 6s 15,000 20F	117½	Pitts & West 1st 1,000	72
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 14,000	76	6,000 20F	117½	Rio Grande Western 1st 1,000	72¾
Chi, B & Q, Denver Div 4s 5,000	93¾	Pens & Atl 1st 3,000	97	1,000	72¼
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 5,000	101¾	L, N A & C 1st 2,000	112½	3,000	72¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 7,000	100	Manhattan Ry con 4s 4,000	94	Rome, W & Og cons 1,000	72½
Chi G L & C Co 1st 6,000	95¾	Midland of N J 1st 1,000	119	St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs 10,000	48
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 5,000	42½	Mil, L S & W conv 9,000	105½	St L & Iron Mount 5s 1,000	75½
Chi & N W cons 7s 1,000	141	Mil & St P 7s gold 2,000	130½	9,000	75
Chi, R I & P 6s 1,000	130	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s 4,000	110	St L & Ark & T 1st 7,000	101¾
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 1,000s3	103⅜	Chi & Pac West 5s 11,000	113¾	St L & Iron Mount 2d 1,000	102⅞
3,000	103⅞	Iowa & Minn Div 5,000	129	St L & S F 4s 5,000	65
3,000	103¾	10,000	128½	St L & S F G M 6s 4,000	111⅜
Chi, St L & N O 5s 3,000	121	I & D ext 20,000	134	St Paul & Duluth 2d 1,000	104½
C, St P, M & O cons 1,000	129¾	Wis & Minn Div 3,000	112	St P, M & M 2d 1,000s20F	120
Col, H V & T 5s 6,000	69	Mil & St Paul cons 10,000	132½	St P, M & M 1st cons'd 6s, reduced to 4½s 5,000s20F	103⅜
1,000	69½	Minn & St L con 5s 5,000	102½	San An & Ar Pass 4s 2,000	58½
13,000	69	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 8,000	84¼	So Pac of Cal 5s consld 6,000	85¾
5,000s10F	69	3,000	84⅜	5,000	85¾
Col, H V & T G M 6s 5,000	51	3,000	84¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s 9,000	89¼
2,000	50	Mo, K & T 2d 15,000	59¾	10,000	89½
Den & Rio Grande 4s 4,000	88¼	32,000	60	Standard R & T 6s 4,000	73
Dul & Iron Range 1st 2,000	99½	1,000	59¾	Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Tenn Div 6s 1,000	83
8,000	100	1,000	59¾	Tex & N O cons 5s 10,000	94
8,000	100¼	Mobile & Ohio new 6s 1,000	119	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000	88¾
Dul, S S & A 5s 1,000	101¼	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 22,000	68	Tex & Pac 2d inc 4,000	21¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s 10,000	108	7,000	68¼	Third Av 1st 5s 3,000	122½
Erie 4s prior bonds 10,000	94¾	1,500	68	Union Elev 1st 6s 2,000	70¼
15,000	94⅞	Morris & Essex 1st 3,000s3	144	Union Pac 6s, 1896 5,000	101¾
15,000	94¾	4,000	143	Union Pac 6s, 1897 9,000	104½
Erie gen lien 3-4s 8,000	66	N Y Cent 1st coup 10,000	118¾	Union Pac 1st, 1898 3,000	105
Erie 1st mortgage 1,000	108⅝	N Y C & W con 5s 4,000s3	108½	Union Pac ext S F 8s 9,000	93
Ft W & D C 1st 10,000	58¼	25,000	108½	Trust Co certfs 3,000	93½
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000	91¼	54,000	109	2,000	94
Han & St Jo cons 5,000	120¾	N Y Elev 1st 5s 55,000	115¾	Wabash 1st 5s 5,000	107
Ind, Dec & West 1st 7,000	100½	Nor Pac 1st ref 4s 6,000	107⅛	10,000	107⅛
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge 1,000	80	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 66,000	88	West Shore gtd 4s 1,000	116
Int & Gt Nor 3d 1,000	31	500	88½	2,000	106½
Total sales.		$1,472,500		14,000	106¾
				10,000	105⅝
				40,000	117⅝
				Pac of Mo 1st 4s 1,000	101

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotatio ns for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½		Den. & R. G.	10½	12	Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	22
4s, r., 1907	111⅞	112	D. & R. G. pf.	40½	41½	New Cent. C.	5⅛	6¼
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9	New England		37
4s, r., 1925	122⅜	122¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	60	N. Y. & N. H.	173	175
4s, c., 1925	122⅜	122½	D., S. S. & A.	3½	4	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	12
5s, r., 1904	113½	114	D. S. S. & A. pf.	7¾	9½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.		70
6s, r., 1899	103⅛	114	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	104⅜	105	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..	E. El. Ill. of Bklyn.	98	104½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	23	27
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	..	Erie	14	14⅝	N. Y. S. & W.	8¾	9¼
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103½	..	Erie 1st pf.	33½	34½	Norfolk So.	60	70
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	..	Erie 2d pf.	18½	20	Nor. & West., all in. paid.		48
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	67	68	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid.	11⅛	11½
			Ev. & T. H.	25	31	Nor. & West. pf.,		49
Adams Express	148	151	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45	Ohio Southern	16¼	17¼
Alb. & Sus.	170	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	120	123	Ohio Southern	5	6
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	61	G. B. & W.	30	40	Ont. Mining	10	11
Am. Coal	111	120	G. B. & W., Deb., A.		50	Ore. R. & N.	14	24
Am. Cotton Oil	11¼	12¼	G. B. & W., Deb., B.			Penn. Coal	320	..
Am. Express	110½	113	Homestake	4	5	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2¼
Ann Arbor	9	9½	Harlem	293	295	Peo. & Eastern	4	8
At. & Pac.	⅛	½	Homestake	35	40	Phil. & Read 1st pf., when issued	47	50
Balt. & Ohio	15½	15⅝	Iowa Central	6⅞	7½	Phil. & Read. 2d pf., when issued	26⅝	30
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	5	Iowa Central pf.	24½	26	Phil. & Reading	14	14
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106	Joliet & Chicago	156	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	12¾	
Brooklyn R. T.	21½	21⅝	Kanawha & Mich.	5	7	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.		50
Bklyn Union Gas.	80¼	83	Keokuk & D. M.	2	4	P. & R.	12	13¼
Brunswick Co.	⅜	½	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15	P., Ft. W. & C.	163	170
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	20	Laclede Gas.	23	24	Quicksilver	1	3
Buff., R. & P. pf.	45	47½	Laclede Gas pf.	70	75	Quicksilver pf.	7	12
Bur., C. R. & N.	76	76¼	L. E. & W.	16½	17	Rens. & Sar.	178	186
Canadian Pacific	54½	55¼	Long Island	46	49	R., W. & O.	117¼	118
Central Pacific	10¾	11¾	L. N. A. & C.		¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39	40
Chi. & Alton	163	..	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	18	21
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & Duluth.	18	21
Chi. & E. Ill.	42	45	Man. Beach.	5	10	St. P. & Duluth. pf.	40	55
Chicago G. W.	5	7	Md. Coal pf.	40	55	St. P., M. & M.	116	120
Chi. & N. W. pf.	153½	..	Mex. Nat'l certfs.	1	1⅝	Minn. & St. L.	18½	20
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Minn. & St. L.	9	9¼	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	77½	80
Cleve. & Pitts.	165	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	45½	46¼	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	15	25
Col. C. & I.	½	1¼	Mobile & Ohio.	20½	22½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	Morris & Essex.	164	166½	U. S. Express.	35	40
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	National Lead.	23¼	23⅝	West Union Beef.	6½	7⅜
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	40	National Starch.	4	7	W. & L. E.	1⅛	1½
Com. Cable.	160	172	Nat. St. 1st pf.	56	60	W. & L. E. pf.	5	8
Consol. Coal.	34	40						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
320	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅞	14	13½	13½
16,290	Am. Sug. Refs.	114¼	115⅝	114¼	114⅝
2,610	Am. Tobacco	74⅜	75	74⅜	74⅜
50	At., Top. & S. F.	14½	14½	14½	14½
1,850	Chicago Gas	77⅜	78¼	77⅛	77⅛
680	Ch., R. I. & Pac.	66⅞	67¼	66⅝	66⅝
7,180	Ch., Bur. & Qy.	74¼	74⅞	73⅝	73⅝
6,340	Ch., Mil. & St. P.	76⅛	76⅝	75⅞	75⅞
1,010	Cent. of N. J.	97	97	96	96
130	Gen. Electric	35	35	34¼	34⅜
420	Louis. & Nash.	49¼	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛
920	Manhattan	89	89¼	88	88
90	Mo. Pacific	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
50	Mo., K. & T. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
10	N. Y. Central	93	93	93	93
60	Nor. Pacific pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38	38
2,140	Phil. & Rdg.	24⅝	24¾	24¼	24¼
60	Tenn. Coal & I.	27	27	26⅝	26⅝
140	Union Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,050	U. S. Leather pf.	56⅛	57⅝	56⅛	57¼
200	Western Union	83½	83½	83	83

41,000

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	82	82	81¾	81¾
4,000	B., C. R. & N. 1st	107	107½	107	107½
4,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	60	60	59¾	59¾

$16,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	340	340	334
3d week Feb.	$53,455	$54,565	$45,433
From Jan. 1	413,709	419,610	374,506
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	521	521	521
3d week Feb.	$76,900	$77,900	$75,900
From July 1	2,594,116	2,708,558	2,448,909
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	825
3d week Feb.	$69,144	$62,332	$57,866
From July 1	2,576,460	2,218,390	2,866,851
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	497	497
3d week Feb.	$36,816	$45,890	$33,544
From July 1	1,031,351	1,231,891	1,061,623
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	961	961	961
2d week Feb.	$80,441	$76,614	$70,722
From Jan. 1	462,490	494,151	460,609
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week Feb.	$24,652	$25,031	$14,433
From Jan. 1	158,574	159,032	121,750
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	523	523	230
3d week Feb.	$25,885	$11,443	$9,996
From Jan. 1	172,678	80,778	67,932
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
3d week Feb.	$32,564	$32,695	$31,626
From July 1	1,311,750	1,379,766	1,208,852
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	520	520	520
3d week Feb.	$38,900	$37,700	$31,600
From July 1	1,572,857	1,609,521	1,239,975
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,168	6,168	6,140
3d week Feb.	$524,213	$517,111	$485,383
From July 1	20,313,960	21,985,606	18,019,614
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week Feb.	$122,133	$125,727	$115,285
From Jan. 1	974,702	968,039	990,108
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	367	367	367
3d week Feb.	$28,260	$34,895	$33,757
From July 1	1,001,773	1,130,528	1,337,893
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
3d week Feb.	$214,273	$228,259	$220,468
From July 1	7,607,402	8,812,237	7,899,775

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for January—

Gross earnings	135,173	124,696	132,530
Operating ex.	94,836	88,290	89,724
Net earnings	40,337	36,406	42,806
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	994,219	1,077,760	973,986
Operating ex.	616,022	665,067	595,535
Net earnings	378,196	412,692	378,451

ALLEGHENY VALLEY for January—

Gross earnings	177,397	188,716	176,463
Operating ex.	115,080	134,535	115,506
Net earnings	62,317	54,180	61,153

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for January—

Gross earnings	37,063	35,918	....
Ex. and taxes	23,143	22,578	....
Net earnings	13,920	13,340	....
Fixed charges	12,668	12,987	....
Surplus	1,252	353	....
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	346,852	293,256	....
Ex. and taxes	182,224	153,134	....
Net earnings	184,628	140,122	....
Fixed charges	89,124	81,963	....
Surplus	95,504	58,159	....

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for January—

Gross earnings	79,652	86,145	70,736
Operating ex.	46,592	42,375	52,350
Net earnings	33,059	43,769	18,386
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	536,286	530,019	527,786
Operating ex.	346,887	303,578	375,484
Net earnings	189,379	226,440	152,302

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	5,042,531	5,849,571	5,289,488
Ex. and taxes	3,242,208	4,255,097	3,444
Net earnings	1,800,323	1,594,474	1,805,451
Other income	20,553	60,667	84,322
Total net income	1,820,876	1,655,141	1,889,773
Fixed charges	1,212,870	1,099,514	1,156,217
Surplus	608,006	555,627	733,556
Cash on hand, $1,825,019; profit and loss, (surplus,) $11,449,858.			

For the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	20,193,956	21,016,034	19,557,868
Operating ex.	12,904,241	13,918,274	12,502,036
Net earnings	7,229,715	7,097,760	7,055,832
Other income	350,511	413,579	406,356
Total net income	7,584,526	7,511,339	7,465,188
Fixed charges	4,562,128	4,482,420	4,496,251
Balance	3,022,398	3,028,913	2,968,937
Dividends	2,967,990	2,967,990	2,967,990
Surplus	54,408	60,923	947

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for January—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	180,475	178,495	200,857
Operating ex.	95,579	102,732	118,495
Net earnings	84,896	75,763	82,362
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,420,096	1,366,920	1,274,122
Operating ex.	769,409	770,071	833,062
Net earnings	650,687	587,849	441,060

NORTHERN CENTRAL for January—

Gross earnings	525,885	511,208	490,590
Operating ex.	369,592	400,366	366,340
Net earnings	156,293	110,842	124,250

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Belcher	.23	.21
Best & Belcher	.58	.61
Challar	.90	.90
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.90	2.00
Crown Point	.22	.20
Gould & Curry	.38	.40
Hale & Norcross	1.00	1.00
Mexican	.35	.34
Ophir	.79	.82
Potosi	.41	.41
Savage	.37	.39
Sierra Nevada	.35	.34
Standard	1.70	1.65
Union Consolidated	.35	....
Utah	.07	.08
Yellow Jacket	.27	.25

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 24.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alamo	.05¼	.05
Anaconda	.62	.61
Argentum	.36½	.36½
Blue Bell	.05	.05½
Consolidated	.10¼	.10½
Grouse	.06½	.06¾
Elkton	1.39½	1.34
Gibson	.34	.36½
Golden Fleece	.45	.47
Isabella	.48¼	.48¾
Jefferson	.13	.13
Pharmacist	.13½	.13¾
Portland	.80	.81½
Rosa	.10¼	.10¼
Union	.24	.24½
Work	.08¼	.08¾

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AVERY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. AVERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of October, 1896. SAMUEL PORTER AVERY, Administrator. JAMES O'NEILL, Attorney, 280 Broadway, N. Y. o8-1aw6mTh

BALL, ELIAS M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for John J. Egan and Daniel Hallecy the five-story double apartment house 424 West Twenty-fifth Street. This is the last of a row of three completed last Summer.

David E. Oppenheimer has sold to Isidor Hoffstadt for immediate improvement a plot 100.8 by 62.8 on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street.

William H. Barnes has sold at about $30,000 493 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, 25 by 52 by 90.11.

D. Muller has bought of Christian P. Keck the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 506 West Thirty-ninth Street, on lot 25 by 98.9.

John M. Ruckert has sold for Frank and Charles Cronhardt, at $12,200, to Ernst Deile, 207 Avenue C, a four-story brick tenement, with store; also, for Henry Jungk, at $11,500, to Albert Deile, 621 East Twelfth Street, a four-story brick tenement on lot 25 by 103.3.

The dwelling 39 West Sixty-ninth Street, which figured as a private sale in an evening paper yesterday, was transferred last week.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Potter & Brother to Frederick Brandt, who will erect a row of flats, the southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 100.11 by 95; also, for the same speculators, to Elizabeth Tracey, for improvement, three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 95 feet east of Manhattan Avenue.

The auction sales announced at the Real Estate Exchange proved sufficiently attractive yesterday to draw together a large crowd of professional buyers as well as outsiders. The latter were not at all chary about bidding, and the result was they secured seven out of the eight parcels sold. At 111 Broadway there were three adjournments of foreclosure sales, one of which was the valuable Bavarian-Star Brewery property at Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets and Eighth Avenue, and lying east of same. The Central Trust Company is the plaintiff in the action, and the amount due on a mortgage for $500,000 with $30,000 accrued interest. The company is in the hands of a receiver. The stockholders have reorganized the corporation, but some details are still incomplete. If their project meets with no serious obstacle they will become the buyers.

John N. Golding sold in the Trinity Building Salesroom, in foreclosure, 306 East Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story brick tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.11, to Henry Borsch, for $15,412; also the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 100 by 120, with six two-story frame houses, to the plaintiff, William C. G. Wilson, for $4,000.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure 338 East Sixty-first Street, a five-story brick tenement, on lot 28 by 100.5, to the plaintiff, Merritt Trimble, for $15,000; also, 207 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story brick flat, on lot 27 by 102.2, to the plaintiffs, James Murray and Robert F. Hill, for $30,183; also 153 Convent Avenue, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, on lot 17 by 85, to the plaintiff, Eleanor Snyder, for $16,600; also, 329 Lexington Avenue, a four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 23.6 by 80, for $26,000, to Horace S. Ely & Co., who bought for a customer.

Leighton & Co. sold, in partition, 140 East Thirty-first Street, a four-story brick dwelling, on lot 21 by 98.9, to John Courtney, for $13,250.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, by direction of trustee, a water-front of about 280 feet on Long Island Sound, at Rye, N. Y., with plot running back 586 and 506 feet, respectively, and partly fronting on First Street, on which are two cottages, to James McClenahan, for $26,500.

Richard V. Harnett sold the following in the Real Estate Exchange: At executor's sale, 335 West Thirteenth Street, a four-story and basement brick dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 80, to Archibald F. Cushman, for $10,750; also, 329 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.11, to Andrew Jackson, for $8,000; also, 74 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 12.6 by 99.11, to William H. Bormann, for $6,500; the adjoining house, 76 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, similar in every respect, to George Edwards, the tenant in possession, for $6,700; also, 16 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a three-story and basement frame dwelling 20 by 40 by 100.11, to M. Louis Rutherford, for $9,200; also, at trustee's sale, 56 Thomas Street, a four-story brick store and loft building, 25 by 100, to Louis Lese, for $30,000; also, at public auction, 591 Park Avenue, a five-story and basement brick flat, on lot 20.5 by 97.5, to Wilhelmine Hansel, for $21,000, and a vacant plot, 50 by 201.2 by 50 by 201.4, on the south side of Hillside Street, about 252.4 feet east of King's Bridge Road, to D. Knabe, for $1,950.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 151 West Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 408.4 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.8 by 100.8½, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,655.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 30 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,817.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 28.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 223 Brook Avenue, west side, 50.1½ feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25.2 by 99.3½, by 25.2 by 58.4 to Port Morris Branch Railroad, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,410.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 155 Convent Avenue, east side, 35.0½ feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 16.11 by 85, three-story and basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,575.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, northwest corner of Stanton and Cannon Streets, 44.11 by 75, three-story and basement brick tenement, with store on corner, and similar building, with two-story brick rear building, on inside lot; also, 111 Cannon Street, adjoining, west side, 75 feet north of Stanton Street, 20 by 100, three-story and basement brick tenement.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 598 Broadway, for a twelve-story brick store and loft, 28.6 by 198; Henry Corn of 987 Madison Avenue, owner; Robert Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $250,000.

No. 542 East Eleventh Street, (rear,) for a one-story brick storage house, 16 by 12; Jacob Theobald, 542 East Eleventh Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Seventh Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $250.

Nos. 65 and 67 Crosby Street, alterations to a four-story brick factory by Marie L. Carhart of Los Angeles, Cal., owner; cost, $650.

No. 109 Nassau Street, alterations to two five-story brick restaurant and lofts; Annie V. R. and Joseph Russell, owners; Frederick L. Smith, 351 Adams Street, Brooklyn, architect; Dennett's Surpassing Coffee Company, lessees; cost, $3,500.

No. 40 Broad Street, alterations to a five-story brick restaurant and lofts, by the owners of the Johnson Building, owners; same architect and lessees as above plan; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

MINETTA LANE, n e s, 80 ft s e of 6th Av, 21.5x irregular, and n w s of Boston Road, 100 ft s w of 158th St, 25x100; Esther Goldman and another to Abraham Bennett.

DELANCEY ST, 95; Augustine H. Donohue and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another.....14,500

SAME PROPERTY; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Michael Fay and another 1

GREENE ST, w s, 76.2 ft s of West 4th St, —x—x0.2x87.3; Louis M. Jones and wife to Denson P. Chesbro..... 1

1ST ST, n e corner of 2d Av, 84.4x67.4x 75.9x81.6; Benjamin Gates and another, trustee, to the Tradesmen's National Bank.....1

CROSBY ST, 127; Samuel J. Stiffsonn and wife to Esther Goldman..... 1

ORCHARD ST, e s, 150.5 ft n of Rivington St, 25x87.10; Louis Gordon and others to Gabriel Cohen.....26,000

22D ST, 4 West; Kate B. Stokes to Maria L. Dehon.....85,000

17TH ST, 120 West; John Campbell and wife to James Dowd..... 1

99TH ST, 22 West; 98th St, n s, 125 ft s of 5th Av, 75x100.11, and 28 West 99th St; John D. Smith and wife to the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.....12,200

LOTS 4, 5, and 6 of Plot 17 of map at Eaychester, Town of Westchester, 75x100; William H. Hornstein and wife to Esther Hornstein..... 1

AVENUE C, w s, 58 ft n of 9th St, 50x100, Unionport; William H. Walsh to Leopold Vath.....1,100

4TH ST, w s, 80 ft s of Gansevoort St, 20.7x49x19.9x49; John C. Mount and another, executors, &c., to Benjamin C. Winter and others..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin C. Winters and wife to Alonzo Winters and another, one-third part..... 1

FRONT ST, s s; also South St, at s w corner store of corner of South and Dover Sts; Caroline Von Wall-Crunn and another to Mary M. Jenness.....1,500

BARCLAY ST, s s, Lot 119, map of Church Farm, and Fulton St, 207; James S. Bearns, as trustee, to Jacob Brenner, as trustee..... 1

HENRY ST, 169; David Kidansky and others to Joseph I. Bluestone..... 1

BOWERY, 35, and 34 Bayard St; Sophie Freund to Henry M. Toch and another.. 92,750

PINE ST, 35; Gabriel M. Tooker, as executor, &c., to Union Assurance Society.150,000

EAST BROADWAY, 211; Joseph Immerman and wife to Annie F. Haber..... 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 146th St, 99.11x 100; Michael P. Burns and others to Jeremiah Flanagan.....1

AMSTERDAM AV, s s corner of 163d St, 100x125x irregular; Robert Wheelan and wife to Union Real Estate Company.....1

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 25 ft s of Findlay St, 25x100; Anna C. Kurz and others to William F. A. Kurz and another..... 1

WATER ST, 78; John L. Deen to George F. Brooks.....1

RIVINGTON ST, 79; Isaac White and wife to Arthur Fishmann.....31,000

HORTON AV, n s, 100 ft e of Main St, 100x100; Charles H. Palmer to Carrie F. Palmer.....1

LOTS 298 and 299, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Theodore Gerfelder. 1,200

60TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; W. Benton Baldwin to Emil Woerner.....16,000

40TH ST, 231 East; Charles A. Stewart to John McKew.....1

50TH ST, 150 East; Timothy Lyons to Mary Lyons.....10

40TH ST, 231 East; John J. McKew and wife to Charles A. Stewart..... 1

75TH ST, 14 East; Bristow St, w s, 235 ft s of Jennings St, 60x100; Stebbins Av, w s, 168.6 ft n of n e corner of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 57x81.2x59.9x99; n e corner, or n corner, of Jacobus Place and Terrace View Av, 100x25x106.11x 25.11; Bertha Smith and another to Louis Harris.....1

117TH ST, n s, 115.6 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; James B. Butler, referee, to Joseph Rosenberg.....21,950

117TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 25.6x100.11; John Delahunty, referee, to Townsend Wandell.....22,050

112TH ST, 124 East; Thomas Brady and others to William Schnering..... 500

118TH ST, s s, 153 ft e of 3d Av, 22.5x 100.11; Esther Goldman and another to Samuel J. Stiffsonn..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 645 ft w of 5th Av, 75x 100.11; Ebenezer B. Shafer and wife to Sophie Rothschild.....1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 127th St, 20.4x35; Mathilda Addison to William E. Finn.....1

GROVE HILL PLACE, n s, 123.2 ft e of Avenue C, 23.2x50; Hugo Siebeneichen to Anna M. Siebeneichen.....1

JACKSON AV, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, 48.4x35.9x67.4; Amanda M. De Graaf and another, as executrixes, &c., to James G. Patton.....800

PART OF LOT 199, map of Prospect Hill estate; John Lee and wife to Nellie M. Stanton and another.....500

ST. ANN'S AV, 160; John M. Linck and wife to John P. Indorf and wife..... 1

151ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 200x99.11; Aaron H. Wellington and wife to Elizabeth R. Wellington.....1

8TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of 148th St, 25x 100; James J. Heffernan to William W. Sharpe.....1

108TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Peter Duffy and wife to John Schuback.....1

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; Judson S. Todd to Edward Jenkins.....1

183D ST, s s, 172.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 97x104.11; Carl Ernst and wife to Jacob Hess.....18,000

HEWITT PLACE, s, 200 ft n of Leggett Av, 25x irregular; William Wainwright and wife to Winslow E. Buzby.. 10

Recorded Leases.

DUFFY, Peter, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; n s of 108th St, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x100.11, part of brick buildings.....$1

FORDINSKY, Harris, to John Shanley; 155 East 102d St, 5 years.....780 to 840

HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to Charles A. Aronstamm; 1,501 2d Av, corner store, 5 1-2 years.....720

MILLER, Henry, to Antonio Ferrando; n e corner of Spring and Sullivan Sts, 5 1-6 years.....1,500

SOLLIT, Mary, to Max Sprung; 1,748 Lexington Av, 5 years.....720 to 900

WEEKES, John A., Jr., to Cosino Overo; 2,213 and 2,215 2d Av, 5 1-6 years..... 1,920

Recorded Mortgages.

BARRY, James T., and wife to Jane J. Thayer and others, executors, &c., of George A. Thayer; s s of 135th St, 200 ft w of St. Ann's Av, four lots, (four mortgages,) 5 years.....$44,000

BLACK, John, to Fannie F. Black; n s of 19th St, Lot 296, map of the estate of Clement C. Moore, 1 year..... 1,000

BRENAN, William, and wife to Michael and John Reid and William Macdonald; 286 and 288 Lenox Av, 3 years..... 20,000

BRANDT, Frederick, and wife to Annie G. Smith; n s of 113th St, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years.....21,000

SAME to Mabel Slade; n s of 113th St, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....21,000

SAME to Peter Donald; n s of 113th St, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....21,000

BURNS, Michael E., and wife and others to Nicholas Mehrhof; n w corner of 7th Av and 146th St, 9 months..... 18,000

COHEN, Gabriel, to Louis Gordon and others; s s of 2d St, 150.5 ft n of Rivington St, 1½ years.....2,100

FLAGG, Peachy J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 114 West 58th St, 3 years.....24,000

FISHMANN, Arthur, to Isaac White; 79 Rivington St, 1 year..... 1,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 10 Delancey St, 1 year.....6,500

FORDINSKY, Harris, and wife to William T. Hookey; n e corner of Lexington Av and 102d St, 2 months..... 831

FLANAGAN, Jeremiah, and wife to Hendrick Hunter; n w corner of 7th Av and 146th St, demand.....4,000

GERFELDER, Theodore, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 298 and 299, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years.....800

GORDON, Frank W., to the executors of Caroline H. Sperry; Lot 293, Block H, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years.....2,000

HESS, Jacob, to Carl Ernest; s s of 183d St, 172.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 6 months.....8,020

SAME to same; s s of 183d St, 172.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand.....17,000

SAME to same; s s of 185th St, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 6 months.....1,000

JENKINS, Edward, to Judson S. Todd; s s of 112th St, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.....7,250

SAME and wife to Frederick A. Snow; s s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.....16,375

SAME to same; s s of 112th St, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.....16,375

KITCHEN, Katharine P. and Andrew, to Charles Doll, Jr.; s s of 147th St, 225 ft e of Brook Av, installments.....540

LYMAN, William, and wife to Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn.; n w corner of 5th Av and 136th St, installments.....6,680

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Augustine Donohue; 95 Delancey St, 2 years.....9,500

MOHR, Christian, and wife to George Schutenberg; s s of 102d St, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.....1,500

McWHIRTER, Elizabeth, to Queens County Bank; 306 Pleasant Av, demand..... 1,000

McARTHUR, Ellen O'B., to Caroline M. Phraner; e s of Trinity Av, 230 ft n of Clifton St, 3 years.....3,000

O'NEILL, Margaret T., to Anthony Wallach; s w corner of 3d Av and 115th St, 1 year.....55,000

POLIFEME, Augusta, to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees of William H. Beadleston; 7 East 48th St, 3 years.. 35,000

PATT, Joseph P., to Emma Nelson; n s of 150th St, 248.3 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years.....100

PATTON, James G., to Amanda M. De Graaf and others, executors, &c.; w s of Jackson Av, 375 ft s of 156th St, installments.....500

REILLY, Anne, to Martin J. Earley; n s of 155th St, 170 ft e of 1st Av, (demand).....2,500

REILLY, Michael, and wife to Jane J. Thayer; s s of 156th St, 25 ft w of Melrose Av, 5 years.....12,000

SAME to Francis K. Thayer; n s of 155th St, 25 ft w of Melrose Av, 5 years..... 12,000

SAME to Jane J. Arnold and George A. Thayer and another, executors, &c., of George A. Thayer, deceased; n w corner of 155th St and Melrose Av, 5 years, (two mortgages).....40,000

SAME to Martin J. Earley, same property, demand, (two mortgages).....16,282

SAME to Thomas McManus; Lots 681-683, map of Village of Melrose South, 1 year.. 2,500

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 114th St, 645 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.....18,000

STRANGE, Theodore A., and wife to Matilda Stiefel; n s of 91st St, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years.....47,000

SEIN, Bertha, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 39 East 63d St, 3 years.. 9,000

SCHUBACK, John, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York; n s of 108th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year.....15,000

SAME to Peter Duffy; n s of 108th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 7 months..... 6,500

STACOM, William, and wife to Frances A. Lehmann; 130 East 88th St, 5 years.... 15,000

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY OF THE ANnexed District to Ann Harren; Webster Av, n w corner of West Farms, to King's Bridge Road, 3 years.....7,000

WALKER, Frederick, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 145th St, 1 year.....35,000

WHITE, Isaac, and wife to Caroline Stern; 79 Rivington St, 3 years..... 6,000

WILLIAMS, Matilda, to Fred T. Nesbitt; Lot 94, map of Village of Melrose, &c., demand.....450

WINTERS, Alonso D., and Malvina L. to Daniel Murray; w s of 4th St, 80 ft s of Gansevoort St, 1 year.....2,500

WALLACH, Moses K., to Karl M. Wallach; w s of 2d Av, 76.3 ft s of 109th St, demand.....2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLARD, Treffie H., to Justus Oesterlein.

BULKLEY, Justus L., and others, executors, &c., of Daniel B. Fayerweather, to Josephine R. Pfeiler.....25,892

CONROY, Mary C., administratrix of Bernard Callan, to Mary C. Conroy, as guardian, &c.....11,000

SAME as trustees to same.....1,496

GLIMM, John E., and Christian F., executors of C. Glimm, to Christian Schwabeland others.....8,702

HILL, Horace K., to John D. Tiencken.... 1,500

HALL, Charles E., to Thomas Daly..... 5,000

HALL, Thomas R. A., and William H., to John A. Hutchinson.....1,500

JONES, Robert O., executor, &c., of Richard Treharne, to Mary Ferguson..12,000

LICHTENSTEIN, Caroline, and others, trustees, &c., to Mary W. Turner..... 6,000

McHENCH, Caroline, to Ida E. Brown... 2,000

MORAN, Annie A., to D. H. Olmstead and others, trustees, &c.....9,500

PHILBIN, Eugene A., referee, to Mary J. Dodin, as guardian of Josephine Dodin, (four assignments).....4

SAME to same, individually, (two assignments).....2

PARISH, Henry, executor, &c., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....1

SPERO, Jonas V., to John H. Oeters..... 1,000

SAME to Fannie Aarons, (three assignments).....8,500

SCHWABBLAND, Christian, and others to Henry G. Schloendorff and others, executors, &c.....8,702

WARD, Beverley, to Charlotte G. Trudeau 5,008

WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow

Lis Pendens.

134TH ST, 732 East; Rosalie A. Oakley against Mary Power and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

122D ST, n s, 237.6 ft w of 7th Av, 12.6x100; Dwight H. Olmstead and others, trustees, &c., against Margaret Sinclair, (to foreclose mortgage.)

124TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x105.10; 98th St, s e corner of Madison Av, 170x100.11; 120 West 71st St, half part; also all title centre line of Fort Washington Av, 173.4 ft n of south boundary line, land of Lucius Chittenden, being plots 37 and 38, map estate of Lucius Chittenden; 14th Av, centre line, adjoining land conveyed by Marie to West, 15.6x 30.7, 14th Av, s w corner of 131st St, 49.11x75; St. Nicholas Place, s e corner of 150th St, 74.11x100; Broadway, or King's Bridge road, part of Lot 104, map Isaac Dyckman, Fort George property, and 288 5th Av, also plot in King's County; Frederick Beck against Charles E. Runk and others, (to foreclose deeds as mortgages.)

LOT 382, map of the Arden property, East Chester; Amelia E. Hayes against Edward V. Burton, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

102D ST, 153 East; Samuel Rosendorf against Gertrude Stearns, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 148th St, 100 x125; George Mackenzie against Josephine Hunter and contractors.....$595

150TH ST n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x118; Frank Schmitt against Amelia Bushmann, owner; Henry Bushmann, contractor.....70

COMMONWEALTH AV, 106; Thomas Di Maria against John and Christina Lundgren, owners and contractors.....40

11TH ST, 263.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 35x100.11; John Allen against Alice Davies, owner; G. A. Brandt, trustee, contractor.....600

72D ST, 167 West; Parr & De Witt against Mary Cockerill and contractor.....519

WALTON AV, e s, 275 ft n of 167th St, 25x125; Charles O. Lyon, the Thacher Furnace Company, against Charles W. Kay, owner; James F. Ranson, contractor.....116

132D ST, 5 East; Henry Karrenberg against Henry Nathan and R. Niklad, owners.....16

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—ISAAC BERMAS.—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against Isaac Bermas for $7,519 in favor of Henry Meland, Jr.

—LOUIS GREENBLATT.—Louis Greenblatt filed an insolvent debtor's assignment yesterday to Thomas Nolan, to get discharged from his debts under the two-thirds act.

—THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE AND MACHINE COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against the John Good Cordage and Machine Company of 76 South Street, in favor of John F. McAlpin, for $52,063 on the attachment for $50,000 obtained by Mr. McAlpin on Jan. 21.

—SCHLOSS & SONS.—Edward Browne has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Schloss & Sons, manufacturers of braids under the style of the Castle Braid Company at 15 Mercer Street, with factory in Brooklyn, by Judge Van Wyck of the City Court, on the application of Morris Adler, a judgment creditor for $4,000. Eugene Van Schaick was appointed receiver on dissolution proceedings on April 20 last, and has since been running the business. The liabilities were $136,000, and nominal assets $531,000.

—THE ISBELL MACHINE COMPANY.—Walter S. Logan has been appointed temporary receiver for the Isbell Machine Company, manufacturers of gas engines and railroad switches at Woodlawn, by Judge Pryor of the Supreme Court, in proceedings brought by the Trustees for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. Mr. Logan is the principal stockholder, holding $94,000 out of $100,000 stock, and is the largest creditor, the amount due him being $10,000 for legal services. The proceedings are merely formal to wind up the company, as it ceased to do any business several years ago. The company was incorporated Dec. 23, 1887, and considerable money was sunk in the enterprise. The liabilities are $12,591, and assets $500 on machinery and patents.

—WILLIAM S. ALLEY.—William S. Alley, stock broker, of 66 Broadway, announced to the New York Stock Exchange his inability to meet his engagements. He has been a member of the Exchange since Feb. 12, 1878, and has in his day handled some very large accounts. He was at one time of the firm of Alley, Dowd & Field, in which Cyrus W. Field, Jr., was a partner. He confessed judgment on Tuesday to Louisa J. Alley for $16,998 for balance due on a loan of $20,000 made on March 19, 1888. Execution has been issued to Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey. Mr. Alley allowed judgment to be taken against him yesterday for $7,686 in favor of Edward Anthon for money loaned on May 8, 1893, to W. S. Alley & Co., and profits on stock transactions.

—ROBERT M. WEBB.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Robert M. Webb, dealer in piano supplies at 28 Union Square, with factory at Rockville Centre, L. I., for $2,935, in favor of Cooper, Hewitt & Co., for piano wire. It is alleged that Mr. Webb gave a bill of sale of the plant machinery and merchandise at the Rockville Centre factory two weeks ago to the Hills Brothers Company, and a few days later went South for his health. He is quoted as saying that he took this measure to prevent a creditor in France to whom he owed $3,000 from taking any steps, and that the business would be given back to him in six months. Mr. Webb has been in business since 1884, when he succeeded his father, and a year ago claimed $10,000 capital.

Out of Town.

—MCALLISTER & FOLDEN.—J. H. McAllister and John W. Folden, operating together as farmers in Henderson County, Ky., assigned yesterday to the Henderson Trust Company of Henderson, Ky. Liabilities, $36,000; assets somewhat less, including 1,882 acres of farm land.

—BERNARD GRIES.—Bernard Gries, plumber on Main Street, Westchester, made an assignment yesterday to Morris H. Hayman. Mr. Gries began business in New York City in 1890 and continued here until April last at 1,517 Third Avenue, when he gave it up to attend to the branch at Westchester, which he had started three years ago.

—CROSSMAN BROTHERS.—Charles and George F. Crossman of Rochester, comprising the seed firm of Crossman Brothers, yesterday made a general assignment to Henry B. Hathaway. Preferences named aggregate $25,000. Aside from these, the extent of the firm's liabilities is not known, but it is thought that they will swell the total to about $45,000.

—SAGINAW STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.—Judge Swan of the United States Circuit Court at Detroit has refused to appoint a receiver for the Consolidated Street Railways of Saginaw. The Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company made the application, which Judge Swan refused on the ground that the mortgage held by the complainant provides for a six months' default in the payment of interest, whereas only fifteen days' default was charged in the bill.

Judgments.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The first name is that of the debtor.

ACKERMAN, Bernard L. and Bernard L. Jr.—The People, &c.....$500

ADLER, Simon—E. S. Sutro..... 34

ALLEY, William S.—E. Anthon..... 7,096

BRADY, James—William Brookfield, Commissioner, &c.....111

BURNS, Thomas F.—Police Board, &c., costs.....62

BOWLES, Dwight W.—N. Witherell..... 626

BUCKBEE, Isabella W., and John H.—A. W. Colburn and another..... 191

BAUER, Herman—B. Phipps and others.....1,340

BERNSTEIN, Isaac, and James Mayers —M. H. Cone.....1,788

BAYLE, James T., Joseph D. Conover, and Sylvester J. Ednil—Isaac H. Goodman and another.....477

BERG, José V.—C. E. Hyatt and another.....130

BERNAS, Isaac—H. Meland, Jr.....7,519

BOPP, Sophie A. and John A.—D. W. Erskine.....130

BLATT, Samuel—I. M. Berinstein..... 266

BROADS, Bernard—L. J. Waterman and others.....526

SAME—J. L. Philipps.....715

CAPEN, Walter M.—F. M. Carpenter and others.....1,042

CONDON, Thomas G.—W. Sommer..... 604

COX, Louisa and Henry E.—L. Frankfurter.....199

CAHILL, Ellen T.—S. D. Bruce..... 90

CARUSS, James H.—Catherine Sniffen.. 379

COAN, C. Arthur—Mary B. Coan..... 359

CLANCY, Daniel—The Mayor, &c..... 107

CURRY, Jane, as administratrix—Same.. 128

DICKENSON, Henry B.—M. Bonwit and another.....650

DARE, James W.—Morgan, Marshall & Co.....126

DE MORSE, George B.—C. J. Gillis and another..... 41

EARLE, Eugene M., and William Pitt—T. R. Thomas and another..... 464

EHRMAN, Albert—J. G. Norris..... 148

EGGELING, Ida—E. P. Hatch..... 227

EMICH, Louis A., and another—Philip Voss and another.....177

EHRHARDT, Henry—F. Weber..... 1,210

FOUNTAINE, L. Lindsey—H. Cohen 5,197

FISCHER, Henry A. and Henry C.—J. Lebkuchner.....178

FRECH, Catharine—Isaac Townsend 390

FROHNE, William—G. Hubener and another.....139

FUERST, Anton—E. Kempner..... 7,977

GIGLIO, Giochine—Sophie Pins..... 37

GOLDBERG, Israel—T. J. McMahon..... 358

GRIMWOOD, Thomas—The Market and Fulton National Bank, New York 487

GORDON, Mathilda—Sarah Wertheimer; deficiency.....3,928

GIBBS, Joshua T.—William K. Hawkins. 723

SAME—G. Dessecker.....407

HUNT, Mary A. H.—The Mayor, &c. 115

HOLWEG, William, and John Brady—Same.....129

HECKSCHER, Meyer N.—W. H. Gebhard.....910

HIRSH, Simon, and Otto Kaufmann—N. M. Chandler.....338

HECHT, Max and Sigmund G.—The Hanson and Van Winkle Company 550

HYMAN, Samuel P., and Theodore Meyer —E. Thalman and another.....944

HELLENBERG, Adolph and Herman—A. Wimpfheimer and another, (two judgments).....2,248

HIRSH, Charles L.—E. S. Neal and another.....274

HEYMAN, Charles M.—E. Rothschild ... 224

HIRSH, Charles L., and Herbert J. Meyer —H. J. Braker and others.....192

JACOBS, Henry R.—W. R. Pooley..... 270

JEWETT, Edward W.—D. Desbecker and another.....101

JOHNSTON, J. H., & Co.—L. Bonet..... 423

SAME—P. Jones.....967

KUGELMAN, Louis—F. A. Clauberg..... 173

KOHTZ, William—Regina Music Box Company.....291

LYNCH, James—John Zalesky..... 156

LAUGHRAN, Joseph—The Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company..... 44

LESSER, Simon, Tobias, and Israel—W. Stursberg and another.....2,442

LEIPZIGER, Moritz—J. Kahn and others.. 1,715

SAME—Same.....2,126

MANDER, Arthur C.—D. Robb..... 152

MORGAN, D. E. and W. K., and Lamos H. Allen—National Wall Paper Company. 514

MEESE, Otto A.—G. Hubener and another. 22

MANNING, Charles W. and Aurin B.—W. C. Kingsland and others.....1,151

MORSE, George B.—C. J. Gillis and another.....41

MAGEE, Charles A.—The G. Rice Company.....86

MESTANZ, L. R.—S. Strauss..... 229

MURPHY, Benton—The Franklin National Bank, New York.....137

MESTANIZ, L. R.—S. Strauss..... 229

MACK, James C.—The Saugerties Bank... 2,944

OLIVA, Marie, and Maria Spinelli—The People, &c.....500

OSBREY, Eda—William S. A. Hunter.... 117

OPPENHEIMER, Max, and Henry Rosenheim—W. C. Wotton and another, trustees, &c.....1,158

PLANK, Anna E., as administratrix—M. Hughes.....235

POUCHER, George W.—Mary W. Ward.. 703

POPKE, Henry—D. Fink..... 190

PARRELL, Marguerite—E. A. Moret and others.....287

PABST BREWING COMPANY—H. J. Ley 712

ROZINSKI, Jacob—J. C. Wilmerding and others.....280

SAME—G. F. Vietor and others..... 274

RINALDO, Samuel—Sarah Klinger..... 826

RUNK, Charles E., Harlem Casino Company—C. J. Gillis and another..... 1,601

ROACH, Stephen W.—Andrew Deyo..... 836

STEWART, Theodore L. and Mary A.—E. H. Kinney and another.....152

SPANNHAKE, Louis H.—A. B. Jenkins. 107

SACHS, Oscar S.—E. Thalman and another.....167

SCHMIDT, John—A. G. Hupfel..... 604

SENFTENBERG, Lee—N. L. Goldstone and another.....673

STEPHENS, Frank E.—The Cedar Cliff ilk Company.....5,931

SWAN, William J.—Mary J. Byrne..... 1,754

SPARKS, Jonas—F. M. Carpenter and another.....1,916

SPRINGER, Bernhard—W. Moore and another.....195

SIMERMEYER, Jacob—Theodore Roosevelt and others, (Police Board,) costs.. 113

SHORT, Owen H.—J. E. Otis, Jr..... 224

SNEED, James W.—F. C. Combes..... 123

SIMERMEYER, Nicholas, and John H. Parry—The Mayor, &c., costs..... 77

SHEIANSKY, Philip—Same..... 115

SCHNEIDER, Philip, as administrator—A. Wolf.....295

SMITH, Georgie M.—E. A. Katz..... 264

SMITH, Elliott C.—J. R. Smith..... 228

SMITH, Joseph E.—E. J. Boyd..... 128

THE MINING EXCHANGE OF NEW York—R. R. Billington..... 371

THE MALTBY MANUFACTURING COMpany—J. H. Williams.....1,029

TITSINK, Alfred G.—E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company.....140

THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE MACHINE Company—D. McAlpin.....52,021

WARDELL, Etelka—E. L. Merritt..... 411

WEINSTEIN, Aaron—National Distributing Company.....521

WILSHUSEN, John—M. Blum..... 326

WALDRON, Lewis G., and James E. Hazard—C. H. Medicus and others..... 97

BROWN, Manheim—L. and Leo Metzger.. 132

BAJATA, Peter—The National Broadway Bank, New York.....2,323

SAME—Same.....2,459

BROEGE, Charles—F. A. Nickel..... 452

PEAK, Lorenzo V.—J. L. Phillips and another.....194

REIMAN, William—H. L. Holby..... 1,188

SAME—Same, (two judgments)..... 2,436

RUSSELL, Charles T.—G. M. Wright, as assignee.....91

RAUSCHKY, August—M. Freemann..... 129

ROSENTHAL, Marcus—Schenley Distillery, Limited.....1,514

The following judgments have been entered against the city: Thomas Graham, $218.36; W. Wallace, $13,496.19; E. W. Turner, $64.08; C. Friedman $87.04; A. J. Goode, $186.33; J. Greenfield, $111.16; F. D. Arthur, $62.62; Carrie G. Pratt, $311.37; A. D. De Long and another, $28,251.19; Gertrude Kiernan, by guardian, $96.44; W. J. Merritt, $991.25; G. Martin, $123.90; E. S. Seabury, $74.71; J. Kamsler, $163.75.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, Feb. 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Peckham, Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

90—New York Electric Equipment Company vs. Blair. 86—Warth vs. Mack.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Government Jury Cases.—9762—Walter vs. Robertson. 12104—Herrmann vs. Hedden. 13824—Pratt & Co. vs. Magone. 17876—Downing vs. Erhardt. 12176—

PASSAIC VALLEY SEWERAGE

Report to the New Jersey House of the Commission Named to Investigate.

THE RIVER GREATLY POLLUTED.

Disposal of the Sewage in the Sea Recommended—A Trunk Sewer Proposed from Passaic to Newark Bay.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Speaker Macpherson submitted to-day to the House the report of the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The conclusions of the commission are that the Lower Passaic River is so polluted as to constitute a public nuisance, requiring immediate remedy, and that an act of the Legislature should be passed authorizing the construction of a trunk sewer and branches to conduct the sewage of the cities and towns along the lower river to a point where danger from such sewage pollution will cease.

The commission, consisting of William T. Hunt and Dr. C. H. Herold of Newark and Dr. E. J. Marsh of Paterson, was appointed a year ago.

The scheme of the commission proposes that the watersheds of the State shall be considered as drainage districts; that where undue pollution of the rivers exists, the Governor shall have power upon the report to the Legislature of a commission especially appointed to consider the subject, to appoint three Commissioners to take the work of purification and protection in charge. The funds should be obtained by issue of bonds, the payment of which, with interest, would be provided by assessment upon the communities and individuals benefited.

The commission's report is based on a study of the conditions of the Passaic River and the systems of sewerage in use in other American cities and abroad. The commission found the river below the Great Falls, at Paterson, enormously polluted, 70,000,000 gallons of sewage befouling it daily, and the quantity is increasing. The mud upon the banks gave forth odors, fish had deserted the stream, and the sewage acid even affected the boilers in manufactories where river water was used. Obviously, the sewage must be diverted from the river.

Having established this, the commission set about determining the best method. They visited Boston and other cities where modern systems were being tried, and they read foreign reports. Their conclusion was that disposal of sewage in the sea is the safest plan, if it was possible. Land disposal, practicable where the quantity of sewage is small, the Commissioners deemed of doubtful merit in such a thickly settled district as the Passaic Valley, where, moreover, the soil appears ill adapted to the method of treatment. Sea disposal seemed practicable, and, in the end, the least expensive. Therefore, the commission recommends a trunk sewer running from below the Great Falls, through Paterson, Passaic, and all the smaller river towns; thence through Newark and out upon the marshes, emptying into Newark Bay between Newark and Elizabeth, where there is plenty of water to dilute the sewage.

A main intercepting sewer is proposed in Newark, and other intercepting branches in other river towns, and the plan includes two pumping stations, one at the junction of the Second River, in Newark, the other at the mouth of the tube. The expense of the work is estimated at $6,500,000.

This proposed sewer, it is said, would meet all needs of increasing population until 1930. The expense of operation per year will be $125,000 in 1900 and $300,000 in 1930. If the discharge should grow to be sufficient to pollute Newark Bay, the sewer can be carried across Staten Island into outer New York Harbor.

The commission recommends that the cost of the sewer be assessed upon the properties benefited.

LEGISLATION AT TRENTON.

Railroad Matters in the House—Local Bills Passed.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—In the House this morning the Railroad and Canals Committee reported favorably the Equal Taxation bill presented in accordance with the recommendation of the commission appointed by Gov. Griggs to investigate the matter. The committee at the same time reported adversely the Klink bills providing for equal taxation. Minority reports advocating the adoption of the Klink bills were also presented by Mr. Dod. During the reading of them Mr. Klink moved the suspension of their further consideration and the postponement of the matter until next Monday night, for consideration then in Committee of the Whole.

The motion prevailed notwithstanding opposition of the Railroad and Canals Committee, who wanted immediate action.

The defeat of the Railroad and Canals Committee in this matter was followed by a sharp attack on the committee by Mr. Gledhill, father of the Bicycle Baggage bill. He charged that the bill in question was being slowly killed by the committee, and moved the committee be relieved of its further consideration. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 40 to 15.

The bill will be considered in Committee of the Whole next Tuesday.

The House passed the following bills:

Providing that commercial paper falling due on Saturday shall be payable the following Monday.

Providing a uniform procedure for the enforcement of laws relating to game, fish, and birds.

Enabling Newark to issue $30,000 worth of bonds to pay sewer bonds falling due on March 1.

Providing for the use of blue official envelopes at elections.

Authorizing the Jersey City Board of Finance to sell lands bought by the city for arrearages under the Martin act.

The House adjourned until Monday.

Estate of William P. St. John.

The will of William P. St. John was filed yesterday. Mr. St. John's estate is valued at $125,000, $50,000 is in real, and $75,000 in personal property. The decedent left to his stepmother, Eliza St. John, the house at 121 East Thirty-fourth Street, and its contents, and an annuity of $2,400 a year. To Sallie French and her sister M. Jeannette McKay of Rochester, he left the house at 8 Union Park in that city, and its contents. The testator's sister, May von Gundell, gets an annuity of $2,000 a year, and if there is any residue after these bequests are provided for, it is to be divided between his brothers Alexander P. of Huntington, West Va., and Carroll of Mobile, Ala. Frederick B. Schenck and Mrs. Eliza St. John are named as the executors.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Modern Stories Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Franklin B. Warner, James W. Johnston of New York, and Mary B. MacDonald of Brooklyn.

—Manhattan Pants Company of New York, to manufacture clothing; capital, $4,500. Directors—James N. Kaiser and Aaron J. Cohen of New York and Julius Picard of New Orleans.

—I. B. Heymann Company of New York City, to import and manufacture artificial flowers and feathers; capital, $2,000. Directors—Irving B. Heymann, Robert T. Brown, and Angelo Adams of New York.

—The American Kit Company of New York, to manufacture bicycle tire repair kits; capital, $1,000. Directors—Ellis R. Meeker of Elizabeth, N. J., Simon Fry of New York, and George Wexler and Andrew J. Provost of Brooklyn.

—Mitchell Supply Company of New York City, to manufacture flavoring extracts, bakers' and confectioners' utensils and supplies; capital, $10,000. Directors—Isidore Mitchell of Mount Vernon and Leopold Sinsheimer and Martin Lowenstein of New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Second Lieuts. Joseph T. Crabbs, Troop D, and Abraham G. Lott, Troop M, are ordered to exchange places in the Eighth Cavalry.

—Capt. Henry O. S. Heistand, Eleventh Infantry, who has been aiding President-elect McKinley at Canton, has been ordered to duty with the Secretary of War at Washington. He will report not later than March 2.

Navy.

—Lieut. G. W. Hannum is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

—George E. Freeman is appointed pay clerk for the Massachusetts.

—Charles W. Loomis is appointed pay clerk for the Port Royal Naval Station.

—Capt. Albert S. Barker will be detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard March 18 and will assume command of the battleship Oregon, relieving Capt. H. L. Howison, who will be promoted to Commodore on Admiral Walker's retirement, March 20.

—Capt. George C. Remey, commanding the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard; Naval Constructor Hanscom, on special duty at Washington, and Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott of the League Island Navy Yard, have been ordered to New York to test Dry Dock No. 3, recently completed, docking the battleship Massachusetts for that purpose.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

BICYCLES.

"Kimball" Bicycle

Tons of machines were sold last year as bicycles, and this year as old iron. Visit the "Kimball" factory and you will learn the difference between a bicycle and scrap iron.

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave. L., and 300 Broadway.

1897 Elmore Bicycle $75

equal to any $100 cycle, special price dealers. Quantity shop-soiled Crawfords, Royal, Duke Colton, Stanleys, &c., $19 up. 2d h'd cycles traded. SMALL PROFIT, QUICK SALES, OUR MOTTO.

Park Row Bicycle Co.

23 PARK Row—Opp. Post Office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By well educated North German to lady intending to travel; good packer and dressmaker; best city reference. M., 141 East 56th St.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid; good seamstress, traveler, and packer; best reference. 139 West 45th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; no cards. 224 West 48th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—Lady wishes position for young American Protestant girl to take care of children; willing to assist with chamberwork or sewing. 141 West 11th St.

NURSE.—By middle-aged widow as nurse to invalid lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; best city references. M. M., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—Competent infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; three years' city reference. 414 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By Protestant girl; not long in the country; willing to assist with other work; good reference. 311 East 38th St.

NURSE.—By French nurse; willing and obliging; good sewer; good reference. 251 West 24th St., Constance.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent and reliable infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of infants; city or country, or travel; excellent reference. Bartlett, 1,512 Lexington Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLOR or HOUSE MAID.—Scotch; Protestant; thoroughly competent as parlor or house maid in private family; first-class references. No cards. M. M., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young girl, who understands dressmaking, as seamstress; will assist with chamberwork; in private family; four years' reference. 342 East 74th St., first flat.

SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent seamstress, accustomed to wait on elderly ladies; understands all kinds family sewing; do light chamberwork; excellent city reference. 809 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class seamstress makes ladies', children's dresses; is willing to help with other work. Mrs. Browne, 163 West 23d St., Room 5.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—As seamstress and chambermaid or seamstress and maid to elderly lady; good reference. 428 W. 48th St., Moore's box.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—By day or week; first-class skirt hand; understands all machines. M. D., 165 West 25th St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl; understands children's clothes; city references. 118 East 56th St., second bell, east side.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl as waitress; city references. Call at present employer, 302 West 73d St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; best city reference. E., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 33; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Englishman; (Protestant;) in a private family; thoroughly competent; best city references; last employer can be seen. Williams, care Barber, 180 East 78th St.

BUTLER.—Willing to be useful; middle-aged man; strictly sober, honest, faithful, obliging; city or country; city references. M. L., 1,334 3d Av.

BUTLER—VALET.—Thoroughly competent; best European and city references. Ch., 273 West 36th St.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler and useful man or second man in private family; city or country; good references. Blakeman, 220 East 42d St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler; thoroughly competent man; country preferred; first-class reference. 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By competent man as first-class butler in private family; understands all branches; best city reference. 251 West 31st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young man; twelve years with last employer; can be well recommended. D. W., 404 West 55th St.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; excellent character. W. Wright, 260 West 45th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By single Englishman as coachman; trustworthy and good appearance; polite, willing, and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; city or country. William, care of Flandrau, Broome St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; single man; strictly temperate; careful driver; city or country; useful and handy on gentleman's place; satisfactory references. Competent, Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman, married; no family; experienced driver; city or country; reliable and competent; wife good seamstress; personal references. Alderson, 121 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; good driver; honest, sober, willing; well recommended; can be seen at present employer's. Coachman, 2 West 130th St.

COACHMAN.—A family wishes to procure situation for their coachman. Coachman, 123 West 31st St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman in gentleman's establishment; good references. J. W., 8 East 84th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; best reference; city or country. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By Frenchman, in private family; ten years' references from last employer. L. B., care Colman, 1,245 Park Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By steady, progressive married man; would and knows how to work; care or improve gentleman's place in best manner; genuine knowledge of all crops, fruits, flowers, vegetables, animals, fowls, and working requirements. Address, with outline, W. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—Farmer, married, thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place, farm, garden, lawns, greenhouse, graperies; best reference, nine, six, two, four years. E. H. R., 254 8th Av.

GARDENER.—By a married man; practical experience in all branches, both outdoors and under glass; can show very best of reference. A. R., Bridgeman's Seed Store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—Single; understands flowers and vegetables thoroughly, care of cattle; obliging; best references. J. D., 404 West 55th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man of twenty-two as second man; understands care of silver, dining room and carriage duties; good appearance; first-class city references. F., 149 East 32d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Reliable, temperate; good references; as porter in stores, waiter, or lunchman, &c., in saloon; knowledge of horses; open clams and oysters; active, obliging; steward in club. J. M., 63 Vandam St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young French Swiss; 23 years old; just arrived; in private family; willing and obliging; highest European references. A. Mounard, 244 54th St., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—With private family; country or city or country preferred; best personal references. M. G., 1,616 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By German-American of 30; work of some kind; good references. Hirth, 419 East 9th St., basement.

Miscellaneous.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, DECORATOR, Varnisher and Polisher.—Work reasonable; city hotel references. Newman, 343 East 19th St.

STATIONER.—Practical stationer with corporation, railway, banking, or commercial house as buyer and manager of stationery supply department. X., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, COLORED, HAS JUST BEEN paroled from Elmira Reformatory, wants situation as apprentice to printer; but is willing to work at anything. Peterson, 232 East 85th St.

YOUNG MAN WISHES TO TAKE CARE OF gentlemen; good reference from employer. G. B., Box 77, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

HOUSEWORK.—A young girl to do general housework in flat. Kinney, 260 West 115th St.

WANTED—A competent seamstress, with best of references; must understand dressmaking and repairing and wait on young ladies. Apply, Thursday and Friday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 142 West 57th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced gentleman to solicit for advertisements on a leading publication. Address L. W., Box 101 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 78 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Free lecture, Sat. at 11; low fee; term begins now.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

HOTELS.

The Hotel Castleton,

St. George, Staten Island,

is pronounced by patrons to be eminently satisfactory in respect to table, service, location, and comfort. Elegantly furnished. First-class in all respects. A number of new private baths have been added. Only thirty minutes from the Battery. Easier reached from down town than principal New York hotels. Open all the year. Address, for rates, etc.

GEORGE H. AVERY, Manager.

THE HANOVER.

S. E. CORNER OF 5TH AVE. AND 15TH ST.

A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one, or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.

E. W. EAGER, MANAGER.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y. FACING CENTRAL PARK. THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly facing the ocean. Every modern convenience and improvement, including hot and cold sea water baths in house; rooms single and en suite, with baths attached, &c., &c. Send for illustrated booklet. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Through Pullman Buffet train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. daily at 1:50 P. M., via Penna. R. R.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Ocean front. Rooms en suite, baths attached. Service first-class and modern in every detail. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop'r.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 27, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.) At 4 PM for Natal, per steamship Oberon, (letters must be directed "per Oberon.")

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Gonaives, Petit Goave, and Aux-Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 3 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Sobralense. At 3 PM for Rio Janeiro and Santos, per steamship Egyptian Prince, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Egyptian Prince."

FRIDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Altai, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Altai";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM,) for Haiti, per steamship Andes, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Andes";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 11 AM for Brazil, per steamship Catania, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Catania";) at 3:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 9 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. §27 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM., and 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. §27 and up to March 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March §13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM|Etruria, Mch. 20, 6:30 AM
Umbria, March 6, 7 AM|Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, March 13, M|Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MOHAWK.....Feb. 27

For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu.April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Old Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Feb. 27
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Tuesday, Mar. 2
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Mar. 5
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, Mar. 6

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Pier 29, E. R., foot of Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM|Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM|Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 AM|Trave, Tu., April 6, 10 AM

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM|Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM
Werra, March 6, 10 AM|Ems, April 10, 10 AM
Fulda, March 13, 10 AM|Werra, April 17, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE, from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM|Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM|F. Bismarck, My 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM|Normannia, June 3, 10 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Prussia, Feb. 27, 2:30 PM|Phoenicia, Mch. 6, 7:30 AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Bway, New York

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK...March 3|ST. PAUL.....March 24
ST. LOUIS....March 10|NEW YORK..March 31
PARIS.....March 17|PARIS.....April 7

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Noord'l'd, March 3, noon|K'ns't'n, Mar. 17, 3:30PM
Friesl'd, March 10, noon|Western'l'd, Mar. 24, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon|Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon|Majestic, April 7, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon|Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon|Teutonic, Apr. 21, noon

Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot. Sat., Feb. 27, 8:30 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon. Sat., Mch. 6, 5 A.M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

S. S. SPAARNDAM..Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM..Saturday, March 6, 10 A. M.

Cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal. Stops Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights,) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

ALL NIGHT TRAINS FOR YONKERS

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4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

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6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.

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TOBACCO TRUST FIGURES

Mr. Duke Again Before the Legislative Committee Telling About His Company and Its Business.

F. B. THURBER'S STATEMENT.

He Gives His Ideas About Trusts in General and Some Figures Dealing Especially with the Sugar Refining Company.

The Trust Investigating Committee sat yesterday morning in the Aldermanic Council Chamber and took the testimony of several witnesses connected with the Tobacco Trust. President Duke was again on the stand.

Francis B. Thurber volunteered a statement concerning the consolidation of capital for the benefit of the committee, and he was subjected to a cross-examination by some of its members.

MORE ABOUT TOBACCO.

James B. Duke Testifies Further and Tells Something of His Company's Capital and Business.

At the opening of the session Chairman Lexow said: "It is the intention of the committee to investigate the so-called Coal Trust to-morrow. Charges have been made that the coal combination is the most vicious trust in existence, and specific charges have been made by certain newspapers as to its existence. The committee will give the power of subpoenaing witnesses to the newspapers which made the charges in order that the so-called Coal Trust may be investigated in the broadest manner."

James B. Duke, President of the American Tobacco Company, again took the stand. He said that the company was capitalized originally at $25,000,000, which was afterward increased to $29,835,000.

"How much of the stock did your company receive?" asked Chairman Lexow.

"We received $7,497,000."

"How did you receive it?"

"We got $3,000,000 of preferred stock and $4,497,000 in common stock; we guaranteed that there would be $1,500,000 in live assets."

"So that in round numbers you got $6,000,000 for good will—such as patents, trade marks?"

"Yes, Sir, that's so."

"How much did Allen & Ginter receive?"

"The same as the Duke Company—$7,497,000.

"Of the three remaining concerns comprising the original five companies Kinney & Co. received $4,999,000, W. S. Kimball & Co. $2,499,000, and the Goodwin Company $2,499,000," said the witness.

"How much stock was issued for the live assets of the various companies.

"About $5,000,000 worth."

"How much for the good will, such as patents, trade marks, &c.?"

"Nineteen million nine hundred and ninety thousand dollars. About $20,000,000 in round numbers."

"What form of calculation was adopted applicable to each one of these five companies in reaching the figures on which the stock was issued?"

"The earning capacity of the five companies was taken into consideration."

The Original Stockholders.

"Who made the appraisement?"

"Mr. Ginter, Mr. Kinney, Mr. Emory, Mr. Hart, and myself."

"Did the number of the original stockholders exceed fifteen?"

"I think the number was from fifteen to twenty-five."

"About twenty-five represented all the interests capitalized to $25,000,000?"

"Yes."

"How many represented the stock for which $4,835,000 was issued?"

"When the stock was increased to $29,000,000 there were about forty stockholders."

"How many stockholders have you now?"

"Two to three thousand; I don't know exactly."

Mr. Brown, the Company's Secretary, here said the number was between 2,000 and 3,000.

"How was the stock issued?"

"We issued two-fifths in preferred and three-fifths in common stock."

"I would like to know just how much of the business of the company is transacted in New Jersey?"

"Our general office is there and we keep the general books there."

"The Secretary is the custodian of the books under the by-laws, is he not?"

"I do not know. The auditor, W. R. Harris, has charge of the books. He has his office in Twenty-second Street, New York."

"Don't you know as a fact that no bookkeeping is done in the New Jersey office?"

"I know we have some ledgers there."

"Have not the books been kept in the City of New York?"

"I cannot say what bookkeeping is done."

"Don't you know?"

"I don't know everything that goes on in our Twenty-second Street office any more than you could know everything in the Legislature."

The Makers of Cigarettes.

"Did you have a large staff of clerks in New Jersey a month ago?"

"I don't know as to that."

"How much of the stock originally issued for good will was issued for machinery?"

"About $300,000 or $400,000."

"Then that amount must be deducted from $19,990,000 in order to reach the amount given for good will, &c.?"

"Yes, Sir."

"At the time of the consolidation there were about 100 concerns who made cigarettes. How did they make them?"

"Some of them made cigarettes by hand and some by machine."

"Did you not practically secure control of the machines by consolidation?"

"No; two competing companies had the same machines we had."

"Did you not subsequently secure control of a machine that practically removed fear of competition?"

"Some considered the Allison machine better than ours."

"Was not the Allison Company organized by you?"

"I was one of the Directors in it."

"And they were friendly to the tobacco company?"

"Yes."

"Have you secured the figures as to the number of men employed before and after consolidation?"

"Yes, Sir. Prior to consolidation the five original companies employed 5,895 hands, and in February, 1896, the American Tobacco Company had 9,194 hands employed."

"How much of the stock is yet owned by the original stockholders?"

"I can't tell exactly; I know what I own myself."

Mr. Duke was asked as to the company's dividends. He said that the common stock in 1890 paid 10 per cent.; in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894 it paid 12 per cent. In 1895 it paid nothing, and in 1896 it paid 9 per cent. In cash, and there was also a surplus of $1,400,000.

"And yet, in December, 1895, notwithstanding that statement, there was a fluctuation in the stock from 117 to 63?" said Assemblyman Mazet.

"Yes, Sir."

The Stock Fluctuation.

"Can you explain that fluctuation?"

"Well, people wanted to sell the stock, I suppose."

"Was it not due to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors that they would not pay the February dividend of 1896?"

"I don't know that."

"Have you been speculating in the stock?"

"Well, I think that is a private matter, and should not be inquired into. I will say, however, that I hold more of the stock now than ever before."

"Was that because you bought in at 63 and sold at 117?"

"I don't think so."

"You know the testimony of Mr. Park of Park & Tilford, that they were obliged to sell your goods exclusively. Is that true?"

"It is not true that he is compelled to sell our goods."

"Did you give away samples of tobacco?"

"We tried that experiment in Philadelphia, to see if it would increase business, but it was not a success."

Witness said that the output in cigarettes had almost doubled since the consolidation. Prior to consolidation there were about 2,000,000,000 cigarettes manufactured, and since, about 4,000,000,000.

"The actual value of the property in sight, outside of the good-will of the combined concerns, might be estimated at $5,000,000?"

"Yes."

"And the total capitalization is $25,000,000?"

"Yes."

"That's all," said Senator Lexow, and Mr. Duke left the stand.

Secretary Brown's Testimony.

Josiah Brown, Secretary of the American Tobacco Company, was next examined by Mr. Lexow.

"How often since you became Secretary have you gone to Newark to the so-called main office?"

"About thirty times since I have occupied the Secretaryship."

"Do you post the transactions of the company from the journals kept in New York to the ledgers kept in New Jersey?"

"I don't know."

"How do you keep the books?"

"I don't know."

"Don't you know, Mr. Brown, that the books are not there?"

"I don't know. I believe the general ledgers are there."

"When did you see them there?"

"In May, 1896."

"Since then you have not seen any?"

"I have not been there since."

"What other officer had charge of the books?"

"Mr. Harris, the auditor."

"Do you know where the books you saw in New Jersey in May of 1896 are now?"

"I don't know."

Mr. Brown said he looked after the cigarette end of the business and the consignees.

Senator Lexow then asked the witness to look at an abstract prepared by the counsel of the company, indicating how many consignees' agreements were revoked for handling opposition goods and cutting prices.

Mr. Brown said the list was a correct one, except that the reason they were cut off was because they had cut prices.

"Do you know how many stockholders hold common and how many preferred stock?"

"I can't tell you now."

"Which stock is more largely dealt in?"

"The common stock."

"What explanation do you give for the fluctuation of the stock from May, 1895, to December, 1895, from 117 to 63?"

"Well, I can't tell. It might be the taxes that were imposed upon the company and other greatly disturbing events."

HE TALKS ABOUT TRUSTS.

F. B. Thurber Makes a Statement, Reviewing Various Consolidations of Business Interests.

"Is Mr. Thurber here?" inquired Chairman Lexow.

Francis B. Thurber answered "Yes," and came forward.

"I understand that you wish to make a statement," said Mr. Lexow.

"I prepared a statement because I knew it would be a basis for questions," said Mr. Thurber.

"Before reading it will you tell us your occupation?" said the Chairman.

"I am President of the American Grocer Publishing Company, publishers of The American Grocer."

The statement was to the effect that Mr. Thurber had carefully studied the effect of the larger aggregations of capital now generally called "trusts." These had become more frequent and prominent since the age of steam, electricity, and machinery because these forces could not be well utilized without aggregations of capital; hence the great development of corporate life during the last half century. The first prominent development of the trust organization was in the consolidation of numerous lines of railroad into trunk lines, and the result had been that .72 cent would pay for as much transportation over their lines in 1895 as could have been obtained for 3.08 cents thirty years earlier.

The next most prominent aggregation of capital in the commercial world was the Standard Oil Company, and the price of oil had declined. This was attributable partly to the increase in production, but more largely to improvements in manufacture and transportation which were only attainable through the aggregations of capital in this industry.

Among the more prominent of the recent so-called trusts was that of the American Sugar Refining Company. Mr. Thurber submitted figures giving the price of both raw and refined sugar with the differing margins during the nine years prior to the consolidation, and nine years since. He asserted that the average prices for the nine years before consolidation were for centrifugals 6.807 cents a pound, and for refined granulated 7.005 cents, and in the nine years since consolidation the average prices for these grades were respectively 4.291 and 5.272 cents.

Large economies were effected, Mr. Thurber said, by closing inferior plants and enlarging and extending superior ones. The American Sugar Refining Company bought its raw material cheap, but it had given the public the benefit, merely retaining as its profit about one-third of a cent per pound.

These illustrations were but types of many others, he declared. That there have been instances of hardship and injustice attending this revolution could not be doubted, but the total results had been beneficial to the public and to the interests of the laboring classes especially. Labor soon followed the example which capital had set of organization, and, during the last decade, the organization of labor progressed faster than that of capital, and has forced a division of a larger share of the profits than at any previous period of history.

The only trusts which have succeeded for any length of time, Mr. Thurber said, have been those conducted on a far-sighted basis of moderate margins of profit, relying upon a large turnover and the economies resulting from the command of large capital, intelligently administered. The truth of this is illustrated by innumerable failures in trust organizations, recent illustrations of which are the Strawboard Trust, the Starch Trust, the Wire Nail Trust, and the Steel Trust.

F. B. THURBER EXPLAINS.

What He Means by a Trust—Believes that Smaller Capital Can Compete for Business.

What is your definition of a trust?" Senator Lexow asked of Mr. Thurber.

"In the popular sense of the word, it is a combination of capital," replied the witness.

"Is that all? Do you mean simply to be understood as applying your theories to combinations of capital without reference to the distinctive features which are under investigation here?"

"I have given certain specific figures in reference to certain specific trusts," said Mr. Thurber.

"Is there not a difference between railway and other companies?" said Mr. Lexow. Mr. Thurber admitted there was.

"You seem to have overlooked the essential element that one of the questions here is whether the State should permit combinations of capital to go on in the direction of trust organizations—that is, such a combination of competing concerns as practically can create a monopoly?" said Mr. Lexow.

"I think it is the natural evolution of capital and production in the great forces that now control the world."

"Do you consider that the interest of capital is advanced by permitting aggregations of capital to assume such large proportions that smaller capital desiring to compete has no chance?"

"I think there may be abuses which ought to be amended."

"That's not the point, Mr. Thurber," said Chairman Lexow. "Does not your own experience demonstrate to you that there are abuses which should be checked?"

"I think these organizations result in the reduction of prices to the consumer."

"When an organization controls 80 per cent. of the sugar produced in this country, do you mean to say that even regard for capital is served by permitting it to go on increasing and prevent other capital from competing?"

"There is nothing to prevent any one from investing who wishes to do so."

Small Capital in Competition.

"There is no law, Mr. Thurber. But does not the fact that one organization has controlled to such an extent that it controls the price of the raw material; that it fixes and controls the price of the manufactured product; that it regulates and revises a system whereby the distribution over the entire United States is had, so that competition is absolutely destroyed; do you mean that smaller capital can compete?"

"It can and is now being done. I believe the best answer is that the price of refined sugar has declined 50 per cent., while the refining margin has declined materially."

"Isn't it a fact that the first year in the trust the marginal difference between refined and manufactured and refined and raw rose from .70 to 1.21 to practically double the amount between refined and raw? Is that true?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Notwithstanding the economies which are said to be the main objects of centralization?"

"Yes."

"Do you consider the effect of a trust on consumers is a beneficial one?"

"The result shows it is. It has reduced the price of sugar 50 per cent."

"Is it not a fact that the sugar refiners have taken the wholesale grocers into partnership in order to shut out the smaller refiners?" inquired Assemblyman Warner.

"Not at all," answered the witness.

Mr. Thurber was asked what he thought of the change from industrial pursuits to speculative securities. He admitted that where stock is made the subject of speculation those on the inside had opportunity to elevate and depress them.

To Vie with Sugar Men.

"Is there any hope for competition in sugar except by a rupture between the Arbuckles, with their millions, on the one hand, and the Sugar Refining Company on the other?" asked Mr. Lexow.

"There is competition now," was the answer.

The witness said a capital of $2,000,000 would be ample to put against anything the refining company might do.

"Weren't you at one time prominently identified with the Anti-Monopoly League?" asked Senator McCarren.

"Yes."

"The principles of that body were inimical to concentration of capital?"

"The object was to get a railroad commission in this State. It was good for the railroads as well as the public."

"Do you view speculation in industrial stocks in any other light than that in which one gambler wins and the other loses?" said Mr. McCarren.

"They lack the knowledge they ought to have. I do believe there is a necessity for publicity and supervision in the interest of the owners."

"Regarding operating in stocks as a gambling transaction, would you for that reason advocate the abolition of the Stock Exchange?"

"I think the Stock Exchange is as legitimate and necessary an institution to the modern development of commerce as any evolution we have had."

Mr. Mazet here wanted to know whether those who were not gamblers were entitled to any consideration. Mr. Thurber thought they were.

"Do you mean to go on record," said Senator Lexow, "as stating that a $2,000,000 concern would be allowed by a $75,000,000 one, to remain an active competitor and to wreck them, without buying them out?"

"A large concern is under a great disadvantage if a small concern desires to wreck them by not doing business," said Mr. Thurber.

"Do you say that a trust is not a move to control prices?"

"The tendency is toward uniformity of quality and lowering of price," was the reply.

"Do you think the factors' agreements restrain trade, seeing that the non-observance of their conditions will ruin the factor as a business man?" asked Mr. Lexow.

"I think your premises are wrong," said Mr. Thurber.

"Are you interested in the American Sugar Refining Company?" said Mr. Warner. Mr. Thurber answered "No, Sir," and recess was taken.

"Do you think," said Mr. Lexow after recess, "that combinations for the specific purpose of controlling the market should be fostered?"

"Yes, if they should show good results."

"You believe the end justifies the means?"

"I do not. Where abuses exist they should be remedied. Evils such as temporary raising of prices remedy themselves in the regular course of trade."

In reply to other questions the witness said there could not be an entire abrogation of competition.

W. R. Harris Testifies.

William R. Harris, auditor of the American Tobacco Company, gave evidence as to the bookkeeping methods of the consolidation. He said the head books were kept in Newark and that the New York books were subsidiary to those in Newark. In the Newark office there were twelve clerks and in New York there were ninety-five.

"Do you mean to say that the general accounts of the corporation are kept in New York?" said Mr. Lexow.

"Yes, Sir, I do."

Witness said the New Jersey books were not compiled from the New York ones. The New York books were compiled from the New Jersey books. He said the entries were made simultaneously. Reports were sent from New York to New Jersey sometimes in the form of day book or journal entries.

"Sometimes," exclaimed Mr. Lexow. "Don't you follow some system always?"

"There is usually an abstract," said the witness.

George D. Whelan, wholesale cigars, Syracuse, said he had been injured by the agreement of the Tobacco Company. They refused to sell him goods because he would not buy exclusively from them. The jobber could not do business without the goods of the company.

"Why is that so?"

"Because when they first organized they bought everything that had any kind of a demand."

A. Schulte, 39 Park Row, said he sold the goods of the American Tobacco Company and other houses, and that they had never restricted him or asked him to sign any agreement.

Mr. Lexow directed the stenographer to note the non-attendance of the subpoenaed witnesses—Smith, Johnson, and Rafaelovitz. The committee then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

"Lexow Stocks" Booming in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Another strong market for New York stocks emphasized the fact that the absence of bad news is regarded almost as good as positive good news these days. "Lexow stocks," as a facetious broker has dubbed the big industrial securities, were especially strong. The investigation from a Wall Street point of view has for the moment done all the harm it can do, and jobbers on 'Change, as if in derision of the legislative committee, appear to take special delight in booming those particular stocks which the committee has so far singled out as matters of investigation.

PATRICK GOGGINS CONVICTED.

Guilty of Manslaughter in the Second Degree for Killing Mary Bryan.

Patrick Goggins, who caused the death of Mary Bryan in September, yesterday was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree by a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

While walking through East Eighteenth Street on Sept. 14 Goggins struck Mary Bryan in the face, knocking her down. She was taken to her home, at 315 East Eighteenth Street, where she died the next day.

In Goggins's defense it was shown that he had on several occasions been overcome by gas while at work caulking gas mains. It was claimed that he was in an irresponsible condition at the time he struck the young girl, and that there was no motive for the assault. Several expert witnesses said that Goggins was suffering from transitory insanity at the time he struck the girl.

In rendering their verdict the jury made a recommendation of mercy, and Judge Fursman sentenced Goggins to two years' imprisonment. He said that Goggins was partially responsible for his act because he had been drinking that day. Goggins made a short speech after receiving his sentence, in which he said that he had been convicted of a crime he had not committed.

Periodical Stamps Given Away.

Hamilton F. Colman, a clerk in the Land Office at Washington, who was arrested here Feb. 3 for having periodical postage stamps in his possession, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. Henry A. Kelly, a clerk in the stamp department at Washington, and E. S. Hall and Madison Davis, clerks in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, testified that many sets of proofs of periodical stamps had been given to stamp collectors and others by various Post Office officials. They declined to say whether or not they had any of the proofs or stamps in their possession on the ground that it might incriminate and degrade them. The hearing will be continued to-day.

KOERNER GUILTY OF MURDER

Jury in General Sessions Brought in a Verdict Last Evening After Less than Two Hours' Deliberation.

MR. OLCOTT'S FIRST PLEA.

District Attorney Addressed the Jury for the Prosecution—Koerner Retained His Composure—Case Will Be Appealed—Detective Rebuked by Mr. Levy.

William Jay Koerner, the newspaper artist, who shot and killed Rose A. Redgate of Brooklyn on Fourteenth Street last September, was found guilty yesterday of murder in the first degree. The jury in Part IV. of General Sessions brought in the verdict before Judge Newburger at 5:45 last night, after being out about an hour and a half.

Arguments in Koerner's case were made yesterday by Abraham Levy, for the defense, and by District Attorney Olcott, for the people. This was Mr. Olcott's first appearance as District Attorney in a criminal case, and Mr. Osborne, who had been conducting the case for the people, gave way to him in the argument.

Abraham Levy first addressed the jury. He said: "We do not deny that a sweet soul has been sent from this world by a bullet from a pistol, and that the hand that held the pistol was responsible. But we do say that the Almighty had so muddled the intellect of this boy that he was not responsible for what was done by his hand. This is a motiveless crime. There is nothing here to show vengeance, there is no jealousy, no threat. He loved the girl."

He said insanity in this case had been proved. It had been shown that the uncle of the defendant had been in an asylum. It had been shown that in his boyhood days, on the playground at Allegheny he had been taken with convulsions and had become unconscious.

Mr. Levy, reviewing the evidence, said the story told by Mrs. Clay conflicted with the testimony of Mr. Biglow and with the first story of Policeman Fowler. He said the stories of the physicians who examined Koerner after the shooting, and who said he was shamming unconsciousness, were most improbable. He made the strongest attack on Policeman Fowler, and based his principal plea on the testimony of the Dane, who said he saw Koerner point the pistol at his own head.

Mr. Levy finished shortly after noon, and a recess was taken until 1:30.

District Attorney Olcott made his address when the court met again. He dwelt on the insanity plea or the defense, and said the utmost that had been shown was eccentricity.

"Mr. Levy says you cannot find a motive for this murder," he continued, "But all the witnesses that have come here have said that this young man was desperately in love. If ever a man was desperately in love it was he. He said to the father of this girl: 'I'll marry your daughter, no matter what you do. If you send her away I'll follow her; and if I don't get her, by God, nobody else shall.' He hounded her; he insisted on meetings; he demanded a marriage, and finally, when he was thwarted in his desires, he ran the girl to her death."

Mr. Olcott took up the evidence given of alleged insanity in Koerner's family and analyzed it as unworthy of consideration. He said witnesses had not shown that Koerner was abnormally irrational.

"We do not deny that he intended to commit suicide after the murder," he said. "The best of these kind of men commit suicide, and so save the people from meting out justice on them. Undoubtedly he meant to kill the girl and then kill himself. Backed up by whisky and phenacetine he had the nerve to kill the girl. No doubt he then put the pistol to his head as the Dane said he did. But then his nerve failed him."

Mr. Olcott traced the movements of Koerner on the day of the shooting, and showed he acted rationally up to within an hour of the shooting. "If that is so," he exclaimed, "in God's name when did he become insane?"

In conclusion he said: "If you are going to say that a man can be excused for murdering his wife or sweetheart because he has taken some whisky and a drug, would better make the Tombs larger and Sing Sing Prison smaller. I have not asked for sympathy. I simply ask that you shall not turn loose this creature who killed a woman because she would not love him, so that he may commit murder again."

Judge Newburger, in charging the jury based his instructions relating to the defenses offered on the decisions of the Court of Appeals. He said deliberation sufficient to make the crime of murder in the first degree might be shown by preparations for the murder, by the seeking of an interview.

"The defense of insanity is an affirmative defense, and the insanity must be proved. The law presumes a man is responsible for his actions. If a man meets you on the street and points a pistol at your head and shoots, to relieve him of responsibility it must be shown that he did not know that the bullet would do you injury or that the act was against the law.

"A morbid desire to do an unlawful act is no defense. The law is made to teach people to restrain those morbid desires. A morbid propensity to shoot will not be a defense unless it can be shown that the person who shot did not know he was doing wrong.

"Evidence of a person's intent to destroy himself is not evidence of irresponsibility. Otherwise the law would not make a crime of an attempt at suicide.

"Voluntary drunkenness in this State is never an excuse for a crime."

During the entire day Koerner had sat with his right hand on the desk in front of him, the other supporting his head. He looked always down at the table. Only as the jury filed out at 4:20 did he show any signs of interest. As he walked beside the bailiff from the courtroom he looked out of the windows as long as he could.

When the jury came in at 5:45 Koerner, for the first time, showed nervousness. He stroked his face with his left hand and ran his fingers through his hair. When ordered to stand up he stood straight and looked intently at the jurors, who would not look at him. When the verdict of "guilty" was given he straightened himself a little more and his eyes dilated. He sank down in his seat while Mr. Levy asked that he be remanded until Monday. He showed a little nervousness, but he walked out briskly with the bailiff and made only one false step.

His father followed him from the building and went immediately to his cell. The man seemed far more affected than his son. Mr. Levy asked that no one be allowed to see the artist save his father.

As the lawyers were leaving the court Detective Ackerly, who has worked on the case, approached Assistant District Attorney Osborne and said:

"I'm your mascot. I'm always your mascot."

Mr. Osborne drew back coldly. Mr. Levy, following closely behind, said angrily:

"Here, don't you gloat over that poor fellow's conviction. It isn't manly. What are you a bloodhound? Why, he, [pointing to Mr. Osborne] don't feel like gloating."

Ackerly tried to say he was not talking of the case, but Mr. Levy continued to rebuke him, and the bystanders all sympathized with the lawyer.

Mr. Levy said he would take the case to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Bryan's Two Speeches.

William Jennings Bryan will reach this city to-morrow from New Haven, Conn., and under the auspices of the New York Bimetallic Association will deliver two addresses, one on "Money," at Carnegie Hall, to-morrow evening, and one on "Free Coinage" on Saturday evening, at the same place. He will be the guest of the association at the Hotel Bartholdi, where to-morrow afternoon a reception will be tendered to him.

Engineer Alfred A. Brown Indicted.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday indicted Engineer Alfred A. Brown and charged him with being directly responsible for the Brooklyn Elevated accident, in East New York, on Jan. 28 last, by which one man was killed and several injured. Brown is still in bed with injuries he received.

New Silk.

Grenadine, Printed and Brocaded Gazes, Foulard Silk, Liberty Satin, Poplin Faconné, Poplinette, Louisienne and Lyons Woven Silk. Moiré, in Plaids, Checks and Stripes.

These Silks are illustrations of the skill of the modern manufacturers,—the high-art designs and colors,—combined with the fineness of the tissues,—prove how far the production of these beautiful fabrics has advanced.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

BUSINESS RECEIVERSHIPS NOT ENCOURAGED.—In a friendly suit by William J. Schloss against Henry W. Schloss and others, brought last April for the dissolution of the partnership of Schloss & Sons, a receiver was appointed with power to carry on the business, and proceeded to do so. He devoted himself to efforts to induce the creditors to compound their debts and extend the time of payment. The first Appellate Division, in reversing an order denying the application of Morris Adler, a judgment creditor of Schloss & Sons, for a direction to the Sheriff to levy upon the firm's assets, notwithstanding the receivership, says, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey: "This case illustrates the evils which may result from permitting a receiver to carry on the business which was pursued by the owners of the property before he was appointed. * * * His appointment caused but one substantial change in the nature of the business and the condition of affairs. That change was that the business could thereafter be conducted with perfect and entire freedom from any danger that creditors could compel the payment of their debts. However pressed the creditors might be for money, however honest their claims, and however long due those claims may have been, these parties, by the help of the court, through their own selected agent, were able to carry on their business precisely as it had been carried on before just so long as they wanted to. Receivers are not appoined for any such purpose. In the nature of things, courts are not fitted for the conduct of business. They are not created for that purpose, and while there may be cases in which it is necessary for a short time to continue a business until it can be closed out, those cases are rare, and orders to that effect should be made not only with reluctance, but never when it can be avoided."

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PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.—In an action by Charles J. Pendleton against Noel Hawkins for libel it appeared that the defendant, a deacon of a church at Marathon, N. Y., had shown to other officers of the church a letter relating to plaintiff, a minister whom the church had called, received in response to an inquiry addressed by the deacon to the clerk of the last church of which the minister had charge. The defendant pleaded justification upon the ground that he had acted in perfect good faith, without malice, and in the discharge of the duty that required him, as an officer of the church, to communicate the matter contained in the letter to others who were responsible with him for the management of the church. The fourth Appellate Division has reversed a judgment for $1,000 in favor of plaintiff, holding that the defendant was entitled to have the jury charged "that if the publication to the members of the church was made by the defendant in good faith, believing it to be true, such publication was privileged, although it contained defamatory matter, which, without such privilege, would be actionable and slanderous."

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SALES UNDER A DEL CREDERE COMMISSION.—The Trenton Falls Lumber Company, a manufacturer of lumber in Herkimer County, N. Y., consigned lumber worth $13,000 to Patton & Co., lumber commission merchants in Albany, and soon after, in January, 1896, the firm made a general assignment to Frederick W. Cameron. In a suit by the latter against John W. Crouse and another, as permanent receivers of the lumber company, the Third Appellate Division, on submission of the controversy upon an agreed statement of facts, has decided, Justice Landon giving the opinion, that the lumber company having consigned the lumber to Patton & Co., to be sold under a del credere commission, and the consignees having made advances thereon from time to time by their notes, but having failed to apply the money received for the lumber in payment of the notes, leaving outstanding, when they became insolvent, notes to a large amount, indorsed by the lumber company, in the hands of bona-fide holders, the consignees as makers of the notes were, as between the parties thereto, liable thereon as sureties, but as between them and the bona-fide holders of the notes, they were liable as makers. The title to a quantity of the lumber consigned which remained unsold at the time of assignment, remained in the consignor, subject to the lien of the consignees for advances made.

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ASSESSMENT AGAINST EXECUTORS.—An action was brought by John Bowe, as Treasurer of Albany County, against Peter McNab and another, as executors of John Cuming, to recover $500 and interest, the amount of a tax for 1893, upon $25,000 personal property for which the defendants were assessed in that year by the Assessors of the City of Albany. The defense was that these executors never held or had in their possession or control any personal estate whatever, and that the personal estate which the Assessors supposed they had was in fact held and owned by Charles E. Robinson, a resident of Kings County. The Third Appellate Division has affirmed judgment for the defendants, holding, by Justice Landon, among other things, that the Assessors had not jurisdiction to determine, contrary to the actual fact, that executors had in their possession or under their control personal property of their testator; that Assessors have no jurisdiction to assess the executors of a decedent for personal property, where he left none which came under their control; nor was it material in such a case that the executors did not ask of the Assessors any relief in respect to the assessment; and that the taxing power, in the absence of fraud or collusion, is bound by the title to the personal property, as that title actually existed and was determined between the parties, in an action to determine the validity and effect of a trust deed by which the decedent in his lifetime placed all his property in the hands of a trustee.

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FRAUD IN THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Charles A. Bird and fourteen others purchased, in May, 1891, of the Englewood Land Company, certain lands of the Englewood tract, in Erie County, for $15,000, and in 1892 purchased of the same company another plot of land in the same tract for $14,000. A year later the company conveyed these lands to Erwin H. Lamphear and another, as trustees for the purchasers, who on the same day mortgaged a portion of the land for $9,250, which mortgage the company on the same day assigned to Earl M. Lamphear. Mr. Bird, suing in his own behalf and others, claimed that Earl M. Lamphear had, by fraudulent acts, obtained possession of the moneys of himself and others, and had induced them to enter into contracts for the purchase of these parcels of real estate, and he demanded an accounting of the moneys thus fraudulently obtained. The Fourth Appellate Division, by Justice Hardin, affirming the judgment below in favor of the plaintiff, holds that a cause of action cognizable in equity was stated. The Court holds further that in such an action, the fact that it does not appear that the plaintiff had any ground for relief as to one of the parcels of real estate does not require the conclusion that the complaint does not state facts, "sufficient to constitute a cause of action." Justices Follett and Green dissented.

Samuel Fishblatt Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Samuel Fishblatt of 122 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street for criminal assault and abduction. He was arrested on Feb. 15 for abducting Bessie Tuttle, age 14, of 6 Rivington Street, and detaining her at his rooms.

In Spring one is more exposed to sudden changes in temperature than in winter, when inside and outside are thickly covered.

This advice and a silk-lined overcoat for $15; young men's sizes, $12; serge lined, $10; young men's sizes, $8.
Were $15 to $30.

If you don't want advice how about a Spring Suit?
Sacks and Cutaways, $12; young men's sizes, $10.
Were $14 to $28.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CHARGES AGAINST CONLIN

The Chief of Police Accused of Insubordination, Disrespect, and Conduct Unbecoming an Officer.

A WRANGLE IN THE BOARD.

Mr. Grant Wants to Kill the Charges, and Mr. Roosevelt to Press Them—Bertillon System Checked by Board, but Continued by the Chief.

The charges against Chief of Police Conlin, which were formally made by Commissioner Andrews yesterday, brought about another dead-lock in the Board of Police Commissioners. The friends of Chief Conlin, both in and out of the board, look upon this dead-lock as a favorable sign, while President Roosevelt promises to press the charges at a future meeting, with a view to bringing about the trial of the Chief for "insubordination, disrespect toward his fellow-officers, and conduct unbecoming an officer."

The meeting of the board was quiet. Commissioner Andrews presented the charges in the form of a resolution, embodying three specifications and a long preamble. The first specification recites that Chief Conlin "while engaged in the discharge of his duties as such Chief of Police, and while at Police Headquarters, in the City of New York, did, on or about the 16th day of February, 1897, in violation of his duty as Chief of Police, make use of and utter certain insubordinate and scandalous statements in reference to his superior officers, the members of the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New York, all of which said statements were addressed to a newspaper reporter, and were used by the said Peter Conlin, Chief of Police, in the presence of the said newspaper reporter, with the full intent and knowledge that the said statements should be reported at length and published in full in the newspapers of the City of New York and vicinity, which said statements were in substance and meaning as follows:

"'I dislike to be made use of as a missile to be thrown from one Commissioner to another or to interfere in any shape with their petty quarrels. I am expected to look after the rank and file and to protect life and property. The constant bickerings between men who know better not only demoralize the force, but interfere with me in the discharge of my duty.'"

Chief Conlin Refused to Explain.

The second specification relates the history of subsequent ineffectual efforts made by President Roosevelt to induce Chief Conlin to explain the language imputed to him in the published interview.

"When a superior officer of the said Peter Conlin," declares this specification, "to wit, the President of the Board of Police, in pursuance and fulfillment of his duty as a Police Commissioner and President of the Board of Police, did inquire of said Peter Conlin, Chief of Police aforesaid, whether or not he, the said Peter Conlin, Chief of Police, had used and uttered the words and statements quoted in the first specification, or similar words, he, the said Peter Conlin, Chief of Police, did contumaciously, and contrary to his duty as an officer of this department, refuse to state whether or not he had so used such words or statements."

"Well knowing that the statements had been attributed to him, and had been published in full as his statements in the newspapers," the third specification sets forth, "and knowing that the statements, whether true or false, and whether properly attributed to him or not, tended to injure the efficiency of this department, and also tended to subvert its discipline to the injury of the public service, the said Chief Conlin did fail and neglect to affirm or deny the truth or accuracy of the allegations that such statements were made by him."

Mr. Grant Wants the Charges Killed.

Commissioner Grant moved, when the resolution had been read, that it be filed.

"For discussion at the next meeting?" inquired President Roosevelt.

"No; to lie over," replied Commissioner Grant.

"I will explain," said President Roosevelt, "that these charges have been drawn with the assistance and advice of the Corporation Counsel, and are approved by the Mayor." He then asked Commissioner Grant if he wanted the resolution to lie over for discussion.

"No; I want to kill it," said Commissioner Grant, crisply.

Commissioner Parker urged a vote on a motion by Commissioner Andrews to approve the charges. The motion was lost, President Roosevelt and Commissioner Andrews voting "Yes," and Commissioners Grant and Parker voting "No."

"The charges, it seems, are not approved," said Commissioner Parker. "They are made, however," he added, "and may be approved at any time."

Mr. Roosevelt Will Renew Them.

"That is true," said President Roosevelt, "and I give notice that I may bring them up for approval at the next meeting of the board."

Before the meeting convened the Commissioners were all exceedingly reticent in regard to the charges. After the meeting President Roosevelt said:

"If any Commissioners fail to see that to countenance such gross insubordination in a subordinate is an evidence either of weakness or of utter indifference to the welfare of the force, it is their affair, not mine."

The attitude of President Roosevelt and Commissioner Andrews is fully expressed in the preamble to the resolution. "Such conduct as alleged on the part of the Chief of Police," it states, "is highly insubordinate, and if tolerated or countenanced in any way, would be subversive of discipline and totally destructive of that respect for authority which is indispensible to an efficient administration of the Police Department. If condoned or overlooked in the Chief of Police it will become at once an example to the 5,000 members of the police force, which they, with equal impunity, might follow. Such conduct by any officer of the department deserves severe censure, and increases in gravity with the age, rank, and experience of the officer concerned."

When asked his opinion as to the future of the charges, Commissioner Grant said: "I do not know whether the matter will be brought up again or not. I certainly shall not bring it up. I was trained in the army, where criticism of superior officers by subordinates is a court-martial offense. The Police Commissioners, as a board, constitute a superior officer to the Chief of Police. I do not, therefore, justify the Chief in what he has said, if the charges correctly quote him."

Commissioner Parker, when questioned as to the charges, dismissed the subject by saying:

"When regular methods are pursued in conducting the business of the Police Department—methods that suggest themselves to the minds of reasonable men—there will be less chance for faultfinding with the Commissioners."

Chief Conlin declined to say a word about the charges. If they are brought up at a future meeting of the board, as President Roosevelt yesterday declared they would be, and fail to secure approval, a motion will doubtless be made to refer the resolution to the Committee on Rules and Discipline, which consists of Commissioners Parker and Grant.

Dead-lock on the Bertillon System.

When the resolution of Commissioner Andrews had been disposed of, Col. Grant brought up the Bertillon system for discussion, recommending that it be turned over to the Detective Bureau for future operation. Commissioner Parker agreed with him.

President Roosevelt and Commissioner Andrews dissented on the ground that such a course would put Capt. O'Brien in charge of the system.

"The new bureau," said Commissioner Andrews, "should not be put into the hands of persons who are indifferent to its success. Capt. O'Brien has frequently stated that he had no faith in it. He has never shown the slightest interest in it, but, on the contrary, has shown the greatest animosity to it."

President Roosevelt agreed. "Capt. O'Brien," he said, "is not the man to whom the new system should be intrusted."

Commissioner Andrews offered a resolution providing that the Bertillon system be put in operation under control of the board until otherwise ordered: When the vote was taken the Commissioners divided as in the case of the Conlin charges, Roosevelt and Andrews voting "yes," and Parker and Grant voting "no."

Chief Conlin Acts Independently.

Half an hour later Chief Conlin took a hand in the disposition of the Bertillon system in such a way as to put it practically into the control of Capt. O'Brien. He summoned Roundsman James Crow and Patrolmen James A. Walsh, John T. Reith, and Joseph Faurot, who have had charge of the